

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15th, 1929

No. 14.

Alberta Livestock Pool Prepares for New Sign-up Campaign



The Vital Importance of Credit Reform

By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.



The Canadian Parliament and Divorce

By H. ZELLA SPENCER



Why I Joined the U.F.A.

By J. W. BOYD



Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Pool General Manager on Wheat Situation

CASH PRICES ON Zinc Insulated

TRADE MARK

OJIBWAY FENCES

ALL PRICES
ARE F.O.B.
WINNIPEG



HINGE JOINT FENCE

Full Gauge No. 9 Wire Throughout

In 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per rod	Price per rod
741	7 Bars 41" high	16"	9.75 lbs.	.57
845	8 " 45" "	16"	11. "	.63
939	9 " 39" "	16"	11.8 "	.66
1052	10 " 52" "	16"	13.5 "	.73

MEDIUM FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9

Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 12
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

635	6 Bars 35" high	12"	5.8 lbs.	.33
726	7 " 26" "	12"	6. "	.33
741	7 " 41" "	12"	6.5 "	.38
832	8 " 32" "	12"	6.8 "	.38
845	8 " 45" "	12"	7.3 "	.43
939	9 " 39" "	12"	7.6 "	.44
949	9 " 49" "	12"	8. "	.47

HOG FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9

Intermediates and Stay Wires No. 13
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

726	7 Bars 26" high	6"	6. lbs.	.35
832	8 " 22" "	6"	6.6 "	.42
939	9 " 39" "	6"	7.6 "	.45

GARDEN FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires No. 12
Intermediates and Stay Wires No. 13

In 10, 20 and 30 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per rod	Price per rod
1134	11 Bars 34" high	6"	7.9 lbs.	.47
1443	14 " 43" "	12"	7.9 "	.49
1548	15 " 48" "	12"	8.5 "	.54

GALVANIZED LAWN FENCE

In 100, 200 and 300 Foot Rolls

Height	Single Loop	Double Loop
36"	.11	.15
42"	.13	.17
47"	.15	.18
16" Flower Guard	.09	
21" " "	.11	



POSTS

"BANNER"
PAINTED LINE
POSTS
The Post with a
Backbone

Length	Approximate Weight	Price per Post
6 1/2'	10.8 lbs.	.48
7'	11.7 "	.50
7 1/2'	12.7 "	.55
8 1/2'	13.9 "	.64
7 Cllps	Free with Each Post.	

ANGLE LINE POSTS

Length	Approximate Weight	Price per Post
6'	7.32 lbs.	.38
7'	8.44 "	.45

Fence Fasteners Extra

GATES

Hot Galvanized Frames

Size	Diamond Mesh	Lawn Filling	Price
Ft. Ins.	Plain	Tops Scroll	
3 x 36	----	----	\$ 3.65
3 x 42	----	----	3.85
3 x 48	----	----	4.05
3 1/2 x 26	----	----	3.75
3 1/2 x 42	----	----	4.15
3 1/2 x 48	----	----	4.55
4 x 42	----	----	5.00
4 x 48	----	----	5.25
5 x 48	----	----	6.00
6 x 48	----	----	7.00
8 x 48	----	----	\$5.75
10 x 42	----	----	9.50
10 x 48	----	----	7.25
12 x 48	----	----	7.95
14 x 48	----	----	8.65
16 x 48	----	----	9.45

Double Gates. Price of Two Single Gates

PAINTED ANGLE POSTS

For Corners—Ends—Gates

Length	Corner Posts		End & Gate Posts	
	Approx. Weight	Price Each	Approx. Weight	Price Each
7'	82 lbs.	\$5.10	52.5 lbs.	\$3.50
7'8"	92.5 "	5.65	58 "	3.80
9'	118 "	7.20	73 "	4.85

FULL GAUGE WIRE

Your Home Town Dealer will supply you Ojibway Zinc Insulated Fences at these prices for CASH. If for any reason he cannot supply you, send us remittance to cover the cost of the fence and gates you need and we will ship promptly. ALL PRICES ARE F.O.B. WINNIPEG. Government Sales Tax is absorbed by us.

Full Weight
and
Full Length

Canadian Steel Corporation

Mills: Ojibway, Essex County, Ontario.
WESTERN WAREHOUSE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIMITED

Do Not Embarrass Your
Dealer By Asking For Credit
THESE ARE CASH PRICES

STIFF STAY FENCE

Full Gauge No. 9 Wire Throughout
In 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per rod	Price per rod
540	5 Bars 40" high	22"	7 lbs.	.36
640	6 " 40" "	22"	8 "	.43
740	7 " 40" "	22"	8.8 "	.48
748	7 " 48" "	22"	9.1 "	.52
847	8 " 47" "	22"	10.15 "	.58
948	9 " 48" "	22"	11.3 "	.64
936	9 " 36" "	16 1/2"	11.8 "	.66

GARDEN FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9

Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 12
In 10, 20 and 30 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per rod	Price per rod
1449	14 Bars 49" high	12"	10.6 lbs.	.63

POULTRY FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9

Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 13
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

1848H	18 Bars 48" high	8"	12.25 lbs.	.72
2060H	20 " 60" "	8"	13.25 "	.80
2272H	22 " 72" "	8"	14.75 "	.90

Top and Bottom Wires No. 12
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 14 1/2

In 10 and 20 Rods Only

1848L	18 Bars 48" high	6"	8.7 lbs.	.64
2060L	20 " 60" "	6"	9.9 "	.72
2272L	22 " 72" "	6"	10.7 "	.80

HOG FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9

Intermediates and Stay Wires No. 13
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

726	7 Bars 26" high	6"	6 lbs.	.35
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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15th, 1929

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EDITORIAL

ECONOMIC GROUP ORGANIZATION

The plan of democratic group organization adopted by the U.F.A. when it entered the field of active politics is steadily winning support among representative groups of farmers in other parts of Canada. John Evans, M.P., the representative of Rosetown, Sask., in the Dominion House of Commons, who was at one time opposed to the U.F.A. plan, is today a very definite supporter of economic group representation. Mr. Evans expressed himself to this effect last year, and recently, in a communication to a farmers' organization in his constituency, reiterated his views. Mr. Evans, since 1921, has taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of the Farmer members at Ottawa.

* * *

DESERVED CENSURE

The Canadian Postmaster General, Mr. Veniot, has treated the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission with contempt in making large numbers of appointments to positions in the Department of which he has charge. His policy has tended to bring back in its most naked form, the evil of political party patronage. The votes of censure moved in the House of Commons recently were defeated, but not on their merits. The censure was well deserved.

The creation of the Civil Service Commission during the war years marked the first serious attempt to eliminate the evils of the spoils system. The present Government has not

carried on the work well begun. Mr. Veniot has been one of the worst offenders. Unless the people of Canada are prepared to take a very determined stand against the restoration of the discarded system, they may discover in a few years that the Commission has lost most of the powers which Parliament originally intended to confer upon it.

* * *

CADET TRAINING

In view of the circumstance that the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Conventions have expressed themselves in recent years as in favor of the replacement of cadet training by physical education, it is interesting to note that the School Board of the City of Lethbridge is disbanding the school cadet corps. This course was decided on at a meeting of the Board during the present month. Action followed the visit to the meeting of the National Council of Education in Vancouver, of Dr. Lovering, one of the members of the Board. What Dr. Lovering learned at the Vancouver meeting convinced him that this form of training is not desirable for young people of school age.

* * *

A COMING DEBATE

One of the most important debates of the session at Ottawa is still to come. The Committee on Agriculture and Colonization have been gathering, during the past few months, a mass of information on the grading and inspection of wheat, and will complete their report in the near future. The report will then be presented to Parliament. U.F.A. members, who first voiced in the House the demand for the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners will doubtless participate in the debate on the floor of the House. Members who wish to obtain a verbatim account of the proceedings, which will prove more valuable than the necessarily abbreviated reports in the press, may do so by subscribing to Hansard.

* * *

MR. WOODSWORTH'S SERVICES

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., who collaborates closely at Ottawa with the Farmer members, has performed two valuable services to Canada during recent weeks. In the first place, the action which he initiated in reference to divorce bills has shown very clearly that to act as a divorce court is not a legitimate function of Parliament.

In the second place, Mr. Woodsworth has called attention, in a very moderate speech, to the attacks which are being made in Canada upon the right to freedom in expression of opinion. Mr. Woodsworth's action is in accordance with the best British tradition. The tradition has always been upheld by the U.F.A. Miss Macphail, of the Farmer group, supported Mr. Woodsworth in the debate, and Mr. Irvine, U.F.A. member for Wetaskiwin, has taken steps to oppose a petition for the suppression of a certain foreign-language newspaper.

We advise our readers who wish to be informed upon this matter to consult the Parliamentary record. The Canadian Press reports seemed eminently fair, but the *Calgary Albertan* seized the occasion of this debate to launch a venomous attack upon Mr. Woodsworth and upon Miss Macphail, one of the Farmer representatives.

In this matter the U.F.A. and the Labor group are at one. Reasoned editorial criticism of action taken by any group can never be objected to. But Alberta farmers, who know Mr. Woodsworth and know Miss Macphail, will resent the insensate blackguarding of these two members by the *Calgary morning paper*.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

New U.F.A. Locals

West Athabasca U.F.A. Local was organized recently by D. MacLachlan, Director for Athabasca. Officers elected are: Oscar Crawford, president; Herbert Bentley, vice-president; and W. W. McLeod, secretary.

"Frontenac" is the name chosen for a new U.F.A. Local in the Girouxville district. A. Lamontagne is president and Joe Dumas secretary; the directors are: E. Laundry, C. Giffins, B. Biron, J. Pigeon and J. St. Arnault.

NEW SYSTEM WORKS WELL

The new system of collecting dues "worked wonderfully," reports Joseph Reyda, secretary of Kerndale U.F.A. Local. "We had only seven paid up members, but the new system raised the number to 22. This is about 90 per cent for our district—not so bad after all."

INTEREST AROUSED

"Following addresses by Mrs. M. Banner and J. K. Sutherland on March 30th," reports J. S. Ross, secretary of Richdale U.F.A. Local, "there has been considerable interest shown in our Local. George Demytruck and O. Walli are president and vice-president for 1929. At a meeting held in April it was decided to send three delegates to University Week for Farm Young People, and John Walli, Jim Dawson and Cecil Madge were chosen."

KEEPING FLAG FLYING

"Nil desperandum" is the motto of Carrot Creek U.F.A. Local, says H. B. Cooper, secretary, and it has carried them through a winter made rather difficult by a great deal of sickness in the district. "However, with the advent of warmer weather and better roads," he adds, "we hope to have a few more join up. We are just keeping the old flag flying, and that's worth something. In the end we will win out, and have happier homes—homes free from financial worry anyway."

DEATH OF MRS. WEDDERBURN

The death occurred in Edmonton on April 24th of Mrs. P. H. Wedderburn. Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn and their family settled in the Medicine Hat district in 1907, and lived there until 1926. Mr. Wedderburn has taken an active part in U.F.A. work, holding the position for some time of secretary of the federal constituency association. His many friends in the south and in other parts of the Province sympathize with Mr. Wedderburn and his daughters in the loss they have sustained.

NAMAKA SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting of Namaka U.F.A. Local was held recently for the purpose of discussing a new mail route of Namaka, says the *Strathmore Standard*. After considerable discussion it was left to the president, L. F. Pinkerton, and the secretary, S. W. Laurie, to draft a map showing the number of miles to be travelled and the number of householders to

be served, and forward the information to Ottawa. This matter has been taken up at intervals during the past ten years, but it is hoped the effort this time will bear fruit.

"GROUCHY, AMBITIOUS WIFE" WINS

"Resolved that a lazy good-natured wife is more desirable than a grouchy ambitious wife," was the subject of a debate at the last meeting of Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local, states Mrs. H. C. Stromsmoe, secretary. The negative speakers, W. A. Jones and S. G. Furber, carried off the honors. The affirmative was supported by W. I. Nicholson and Rudolph Ronneberg. Recitations by Mr. Scarritt and Mrs. Arneson, solos by S. G. Furber and Mr. Scarritt, brought the program to a close, and the rest of a very pleasant evening was taken up with cards and lunch.

PLAN TO GET SCALES

It was decided at the last meeting of Seattle U.F.A. Local to canvass the district for subscriptions to instal weighing scales at Winfield, states a letter from Mrs. J. E. Bunney, secretary. The secretary was instructed to suggest to the Blindman Valley Livestock Shipping Association that arrangements be made so that the scales would be available for use at all times, and so that loads of hay, potatoes or grain could be weighed as well as livestock. This was the occasion of the annual meeting, and the following officers were elected by acclamation: J. Stone, chairman; E. Anderson, vice-chairman; and Mrs. J. E. Bunney, secretary.

FORTY-FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Forty-five new members were secured by a membership drive held recently by Springwater U.F.A. Local, bringing the total to 65, says a report from Geo. Beaton, secretary. At the annual meeting A. G. McKay was re-elected president, Art Carson vice-president; directors and entertainment committee are T. B. Hands, R. Armstrong, Mrs. A. Carson, Mrs. J. Beaton and E. Limpert. A day-light dance and box social held by this Local recently was "a huge success. Dancing commenced at 1 p.m. and was kept up until 11:30 p.m. Over 300 people attended and after all expenses were paid a deposit of \$91 was made in the bank."

CALGARY LOCALS' DANCE

A most successful dance was held jointly by the Calgary U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals on May 7th. Almost one hundred people attended from Calgary and adjoining districts and every one had a most enjoyable time. Music was supplied by the snappy Paramount Four Orchestra and every moment from 9 o'clock until 12 was thoroughly enjoyed by the revellers. After refreshments, consisting of cake, coffee and ice cream, had been partaken of, Mr. Reid of the U.F.A. Local gave two vocal selections, which were much appreciated; and dancing was resumed until twelve. Those in charge of the affair were: Miss Eileen Birch, Mrs. J. B. Sibbald and Miss Edna Hull, representing the U.F.W.A., and

E. R. Briggs, N. P. Davisson and H. Whittred, representing the U.F.A.

Irvine and Garland Will Speak at Wetaskiwin

Wm. Irvine, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., and other speakers will give addresses at the annual convention of Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, to be held in Lacombe on June 20th and 21st, as announced in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* According to a notice which is being sent out by Mrs. E. E. Sparks, secretary, a banquet is being arranged, and a visit to the Dominion Experimental Farm on Friday afternoon has been suggested. The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten members. The dues are 50 cents per member, and may be forwarded to Central Office or paid by the delegates at the Convention.

ORATORICAL CONTEST

Under the auspices of Brooks U.F.A. Local a very successful oratorical contest was held in the Brooks Community Hall recently, says the *Brooks Bulletin*. Inspector Boyce, of Bassano, Major Cross and Rev. Mr. Brundage acted as judges. Miss Marion Miller, speaking on "Christopher Columbus," was awarded first place in the senior section, while Garth Eggenberger took first place in the junior section. His subject was "The School Fair." Excellent addresses were also given by other contestants: Gean Miller, Jeanne Eggenberger, Katherine Stuhlsatz, Clarence Bengston, Lois Anderson, Mabel Alcott, Florence Erickson, Clara Davidson, Annie Anderberg, Evelyn Warren, Harold Merrick.

DECLARED FIRE DISTRICT

Notices sent out by the Chief Fire Inspector announce that that part of the Province lying north and west of the North Saskatchewan River and west of the C.P.R. line from Edmonton to Macleod and the range line between 25 and 26 from Macleod to the International boundary has been declared a fire district. No fire may be kindled in this section of the Province from April 15th to November 15th without a permit. In any part of the Province it is unlawful to let a fire run at large, to leave unextinguished a camp fire, to kindle a fire for the purpose of burning stubble or brush unless it is properly fire-guarded and watched while it is burning. The Prairie Fires Act makes other regulations with regard to setting fires, operating threshing engines, and other matters, and provides that all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, except postmasters, doctors and certain railway employees may be required to assist in putting out fires.

MEMBERSHIP CANVASS

"I would like to give an account of our recent activities which might be of help to some other Local who find the going rather hard at this time," writes G. W. Moyer, Secretary-Treasurer of Good Hope Local.

"At our regular meeting about a month ago we decided to put on a thorough canvass."

vass of the district for new and renewal members. Three men were appointed and given equal portions of the district. We then decided that we would have a social evening in order to celebrate the canvass. On April 10th, the canvass being completed, we held a social evening, which consisted of music, readings, recitations, speeches from our Local M.L.A., Mr. R. Hennig and a debate: 'Resolved that automobiles are not a menace to society.' We were defending the affirmative and Partridge Hill U.F.A. Local defended the negative. The decision of the judges went to the negative side by a small margin.

"We charged a small admission of 25c which helped a good deal in replenishing the Local treasury.

"I trust that this will be of help to a brother or sister Local."

Blame the Secretary!

If your U.F.A. is on the bum,
Blame the secretary;
If your members will not come,
Blame the Secretary;
Don't take hold and do your part,
Don't help give the thing a start,
Show them all that you are smart—
Blame the secretary.

If the programs are a frost,
Blame the secretary;
Don't help put the thing across,
Blame the secretary;
If the eats aren't what you like,
Threaten to go out on a strike;
Don't help—for the love of Mike—
Blame the secretary.

When you get a bill for dues,
Blame the secretary;
When you're asked to help, refuse,
Blame the secretary;
Why should he be seeking aid?
For you know he is well paid!
That is why his job is made—
Blame the secretary.

—N. B. MARKEL.

Clivale, Alta.

A REMINDER

Members of the Lacombe U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association are reminded that the annual convention of the Association will be held at Lacombe on June 6th next, commencing at 1 p.m.

OFFER CASH PRIZES

A number of cash prizes are offered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for gopher tails, feet and eggs of crows and magpies taken before November 1st. One point will be credited for each gopher's tail; two for each crow's foot; two for each magpie's foot and two for each crow's or magpie's egg. However, if trophies are taken before June 30th, and receipts secured for them, additional points will be allowed. There is one competition for Game Protective or Gun Associations; another for individuals resident in the Province; a third for schools; and another for children of school age. Full particulars can be secured from Benjamin Lawton, Game Commissioner, Edmonton.

GOOD REASON

Teacher—Which is farther away, Africa or the moon?

Small Boy—Africa.

Africa? What makes you think that?

'Cause we can see the moon and we can't see Africa."—*The Teacher.*

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

'ANOTHER MERE SCRAP OF PAPER.'

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Many of us have viewed with dismay and apprehension the increasing number of S.S.B. foreclosure sales and the transferring of the holdings so gathered in, to the incoming British immigrants. In order to find out exactly how we, who are still carrying on, really stood, or if we stood at all, the following questions were sent to General Headquarters at Ottawa:

1. Is there any truth in the reports, as spread by your minor officials, that any undisbursed credits under the contracts of eight or nine years ago have now lapsed?

2. Are those officials correct when they state that, for all practical purposes, those same contracts are now mere scraps of paper?

3. If so, why does your Board insist on all settlers meeting their obligations duly each fall "as per recorded contract"?

In response I have before me an official communication, under the signature of J. G. Rattray, Chairman S.S.B. It is too long to quote, so here is a precis of it:

Re lapsing of undisbursed balances, information substantially correct. No breach of contract hereby formed, so original obligation of settler still holds. For past two years promised credit only granted upon individual merit after careful scrutiny.

Now, sir, it appears to me that the Government is acting in this wise. On the one hand, in effect, it says: "You foolish ones. You were too optimistic, and we allowed you to bite off more than you could really chew, so now you must be sold up." On the other hand, to those who wished to be certain of their foundation before building too high, it says: "You poor deluded ones, why didn't you take when the taking was good, now it is too late, don't you know,

"He who will na' when he may,
When he will he shall ha' nay."

"We have broken no promises, made no breach of faith, so we still must have our bond."

I have dim memories of being invited to don the uniform because Mr. William Heinie called a contract a mere scrap of paper; and now, as far as the Canadian Government is concerned with its recorded agreements, it seems not a whit the more honorable.

Yours truly,

THOS. H. ROWE.

Nakamun, Alta.

SOLDIER AND EMPIRE SETTLERS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

There is no man I admire more than the Canadian soldier over in France belonging to the Third Division. We often were with the Canadians, alongside in the trenches and mixed up over the top, but Soldier Settler wants to cut out of his mind the idea that the Empire Settler is getting what he did not get. I know I myself have to pay for my land \$500 more than charged to Soldier Settler and I know that it was left as bad as it could be—a manure pile, three or four hundred tons to move, to make the place sanitary.

If "Soldier Settler" is revalued why not all land held by soldier settlers? Give a square deal to all. He admits he was

treated well by the British and French. Let the Canadian (who is British) treat the Britisher the same way, not throw slurs on the scheme or the men at the head of it. He may have been one himself. We find inefficient men at every kind of trade and there are a few on the settlement scheme and there are good ones too. My advice to Soldier Settler is to get someone to form an organization similar to the U.F.A., having small Locals, delegates to the centres, get the leading men of Alberta interested. (The Veteran's Section of the U.F.A. is formed for this purpose, as an integral part of the organization, and each U.F.A. Local can, if thought desirable, organize a Veterans' Committee.—*Editor.*)

If I could I would give the Soldier Settlers their land free and I know on some of the land they would still have to go to live.

EMPIRE SETTLER.

Trochu, Alta.

REVALUATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Having read the various letters in your valuable paper from soldier settlers, regarding the Soldier Settlement Board, I thought I would write and give my opinion of what is undoubtedly the biggest white elephant in Canada today. How long will the people of Canada stand for the so-called S.S.B. or Empire Settlement Board?

The S.S.B. give to the press of Canada glowing accounts of how the soldiers and immigrants are paying their loans back. In a few instances that may be true, where a family of grown-ups are together, but take a returned soldier with a wife and young family, and he is sure in some predicament. He has a rope round his neck for life, and he has either to try make his payments and let his family starve, or feed and clothe his family and let the payments go. About a year ago there was a great noise in the papers about revaluation. What has come of it? Absolutely nothing. I am a soldier settler, but as I did not buy land, as I had a homestead and soldier grant, I do not come under that category, but those that do tell me that they have either not been revalued at all or the revaluation was such as would not help them to any extent.

Some Instances

I will give an instance or two. One man that was sold out in this vicinity, within the last month got his land revalued to \$2000 a quarter, while on the same section a quarter section was sold for \$1000, and I can state here truthfully, that lots of quarters in this district can be bought—and have been—for the magnificent sum of from \$150 to \$350 from the municipality.

The worst of it is, the S.S.B. dub those men as misfits. I think those men have done well to hang on so long. A few years from now the Empire settlers will be sold out, just the same as the soldiers. Can you imagine the supervisors and officials of the S.S.B. standing by at those soldiers' sales (which by the way are daily occurrences) and seeing those soldiers with their wives and young children (some of them not old enough to walk) being sold out, and being practically turned out on the road allowance to shift for themselves? Those officials are supposed to be our comrades.

Another thing I would like to mention is the proposed cenotaph in Edmonton. I often wonder if Mayor Bury or the men that are looking around for a site for the

cenotaph are aware of the treatment that is being meted out to Canada's soldiers. How long is this hypocrisy going to last? Will the people of Canada hold Armistice Day next November with bowed heads? Our dead comrades in France, and in every city in Canada, would turn in their graves if they knew the treatment being dished out to those that came back. We need not expect any help or mercy from the old line parties. Our only hope is the U.F.A. and Labor groups.

ANOTHER SOLDIER SETTLER.

SOME EXPERIENCES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I saw, on the Veterans' page of *The U.F.A.*, two very interesting letters of settlers; one from a returned soldier and the other from Empire Settler.

I should like to say a few words about the matter, though there has been too much talking about it already.

The Government has a good idea about helping to put soldiers on the land, but

(Continued on page 36)

think this is sentimental. It is hard practical wisdom tested in the long school of human experience.

We should secure the most efficient ability and pay them liberally. In the long continued test we shall experience this may be our weakest point, the weak link in the otherwise strong chain.

In no one place have the organized farmers put their money where they have got such big returns.

We are coming to some supreme tests of strength in the near future. Shall we go to sleep? Shall we be so parsimonious with our great helpers that they will be compelled to leave us? Put just enough into our movement to make it a failure?

Be not deceived, we are nearing our hardest battle.

We shall find deserters. We shall find traitors. Let's double our numbers. Above all, let us be loyal to our trust. Let us develop our morale by intelligence, integrity and valor.

(A brief summary of achievements of the U.F.A. in various fields of activity will be published in successive issues of *The U.F.A.*)

Why I Joined the U.F.A.

By J. W. BOYD, Grande Prairie

Since our last issue we have received the article printed below from J. W. Boyd, of Grande Prairie, an active worker in the Association in the North Country. Mr. Boyd sets forth the reasons which led him to join the organization, and which, in his opinion, necessitate its continuance and expansion.

1. BECAUSE economic interests are dominating the world today. The organized few are purloining a large part of the wealth of the world by superior cunning in manipulating legislatures, judicial and administrative bodies. They proceed, not by the bungling methods of a Charles I or George III, with martial music, flying banners, and clash of arms. No, their victories are consummated behind closed doors of great banking institutions, in railroad councils, by gentlemen's agreements among oil, steel and power buccaneers. Their tools are demagogues and a subsidized press. Their subjects, their vassals are the great mass of consumers and producers of wealth.

I propose to join the crowd that is contesting the progress of these enemies of human advancement.

2. BECAUSE history and prehistoric evidence teach this one lesson: *Ignorance* is a millstone about the neck of humanity. No other organization has done as much in the last three decades to educate the people in economics and efficient self-government as the farmers' organizations of Western Canada.

3. BECAUSE the U.F.A. has taught us this much-needed lesson, that if we are to be saved we must save ourselves.

4. BECAUSE the United Farmers of Alberta started a training school in economics and citizenship before they undertook political action. We discovered that political party names are smoke screens to fool the unsuspecting voters. We have learned to discover the real issues that vitally affect public welfare.

5. BECAUSE we do not allow the demagogues to lead us into bogs and fogs. We have discovered that there are only two parties—both based on economic interests: the party of Special Privilege, always seeking unfair economic advantage; the other, the party of the consumers and producers of the world—in short, the common people.

Between these—the common people and the Special Privilege class, there exists an irrepressible conflict. The Special Privilege class are compactly and efficiently organized. The common people are not. As long as 55 per cent of the common

people are unorganized the Special Privilege class will continue to get railroad charters, bank privileges, power sites, worth millions and billions, for us to pay dividends on.

Give away our own heritage and then pay private plutocrats a handsome profit on watered valuations, for their title rights. Aren't we bright?

6. I joined the U.F.A. BECAUSE nowhere is there greater freedom of speech and press than in our organization. Freedom of opinion, speech and press form one of the precious heritages of the British Empire. To me there is nothing dearer than this freedom established by millions of yeomen—many of them of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. It is not only a heritage to be cherished but it is the salt that is to preserve our movement and self-government in Canada.

7. I joined BECAUSE I see in the future some of the most fundamental issues that have confronted the English-speaking peoples for centuries. It will demand the organized manhood and womanhood of Canada to settle these in the interests of human progress. I did not want to pitch my tent in a political graveyard of dead issues.

8. I intend to remain in and work for the upbuilding of the U.F.A. as far as I can BECAUSE we are learning to pay our own way. We finally discovered that we can not produce good crops without paying for good seed and paying a lot of labor too. We should have got this into our brains long ago but we stupidly followed *custom*.

We were simple enough to think the great railroads would pay the campaign expenses of a good Liberal or a Conservative, then when he got into office he would work for US; try to get better transportation facilities and better rates. Some people are naive enough to think so yet.

We pay our own way. We pay our campaign expenses and organization expenses.

We maintain our papers without allowing advertising to influence editorial policy and without truckling to business interests. We are learning to obey this injunction of the Sage of Concord: "Pay just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart. Always pay, for, first or last, you must pay your entire debt. Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice but it is only a postponement."

Nearing Hardest Battle

We are learning to pay our own way. But we do not pay enough yet. Do not

Junior Conference Fund, 1929

Previously acknowledged.....	\$245.00
April	
27—Nakamun U.F.A.....	5.00
27—Rowley U.F.W.A.....	5.00
27—Beddington U.F.W.A.....	5.00
29—Craigmyle U.F.W.A.....	5.00
29—Bismark U.F.A.....	5.00
30—Eclipse U.F.W.A.....	5.00
30—Bassano U.F.A.....	5.00
30—Olds U.F.W.A.....	5.00
May	
1—Crerar U.F.A.....	5.00
1—Carseland U.F.W.A.....	5.00
1—Irricana U.F.W.A.....	5.00
2—Coronado U.F.A.....	5.00
2—Beaver Lodge U.F.A.....	5.00
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3—Beddington U.F.A.....	5.00
4—Maple U.F.W.A.....	5.00
4—Coaldale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
4—Sedalia U.F.A.....	5.00
4—Eclipse U.F.A.....	5.00
6—Horse Hill U.F.W.A.....	5.00
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7—Lone Pine Juniors.....	5.00
8—Hastings Coulee Juniors.....	10.00
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8—Meadow U.F.W.A.....	5.00
9—Grande Prairie U.F.A.....	5.00
9—Grimshaw U.F.W.A.....	5.00
9—Westlock U.F.A.....	5.00
9—"A Supervisor".....	5.00
10—Willow Spring Juniors.....	5.00
10—Carbon U.F.W.A.....	5.00
11—De Winton U.F.W.A.....	5.00
11—McCafferty U.F.W.A.....	5.00
13—Spring Valley U.F.W.A.....	5.00
13—Rosebud Valley U.F.A.....	5.00
13—Progressive U.F.A.....	5.00
13—Lavoy U.F.W.A.....	5.00
13—Windy Hill U.F.W.A.....	5.00
13—Broncho Creek U.F.A.....	5.00
	\$465.00

Have you sent in your \$5 for the Junior Conference Fund?

Wheat Pool Manager on the Wheat Situation

General Manager of Canadian Wheat Pool Makes Statement on Recent Crisis in Wheat Market

By Pool Publicity Department



E. B. RAMSAY
General Manager,
Canadian Wheat Pool

E. B. Ramsay, General Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool made the following statement on Friday, May 10th, regarding the recent crisis in the wheat market:

"Our view of the situation is that the supposed world surplus is more apparent than real. The United States have thoroughly advertised that they have a large surplus of wheat

which they do not know what to do with.

"The past week has been a splendid illustration of the inadequacy of using a system under modern conditions that will lead to the offering for sale of enormous quantities of produce at any one time, especially quantities in excess of the consumptive demand.

Pool Unaffected

"We have refrained from commenting on situation to date largely because we thoroughly understood the causes for the same and little could be gained by adding our voices to the uproar. Now, however, that everybody interested in one or another has talked, who was likely to talk, I may say for the benefit of our members that we are unaffected by the recent demoralization of the open market."

After giving figures for the export trade to Europe, Mr. Ramsay adds:

"Taking the four major exporting countries, allowing the decrease in the carryover in Canada compared with last year of 15,000,000 bushels, assuming the Australian and Argentine carryover to be the same as last year, exports from these countries during the balance of the crop year will be 195,000,000 bushels compared with 197,000,000 last year. Thus the much talked of world surplus amounts to an increase in the United States' carryover of some 60 million bushels which is partially offset by a decrease in the total carryover.

"There is little prospect of world production of wheat this year reaching the 1928 level; however, even if it should the increased consumption which has developed this past year will in all probability provide a market, and at a profitable figure provided it is marketed in a sane way.

Regrettable Feature

"There is no doubt that a reasonable price will be obtained for this year's and succeeding crops, as we are adequately financed and prepared to await for the active demand. From a national standpoint the regrettable feature of the whole situation is that thousands of non-Pool farmer holders were sold out at the break. This will undoubtedly have a depressing effect on general business in the country

during the summer and will also tend to stampede these farmers to the market in the fall to obtain funds.

"Insofar as the Pool situation is concerned, our average for the year is to a large extent established, and while it may be a few cents greater or less, that will depend entirely on the balance of the season.

"In any case the Pool farmer is assured of a good interim payment prior to harvest.

"I may say for the benefit of our members that one reason for the quite conservative spring interim payment was that the present situation was anticipated; the fact that it has been delayed until now has very materially benefitted the Pool.

Denies Rumors

"In complete denial of the various rumors which have been circulated recently, I may say:

"That no one of our officials has resigned or is leaving us.

"A high Pool official is not recalled from Europe for the purpose of discussing the situation.

"We are not responsible for the congestion on the Eastern seaboard.

"The Pool is not in financial difficulties.

"We have no anxiety over present stocks of wheat.

"The comments in the market reports as to the Pool operations are 95 per cent pure surmise."

NEW CONTRACTS

Acreage of tracts 300 and over, has recently been signed up with the Wheat Pool as follows: Christopher Firth, Taber, 320; August Brady, Nobleford, 322; Ricard Rasmussen, Cadogan, 300; Fredrick N. Lindgren, Ohaton, 300; Mrs. C. A. Gardner, Foremost, 300; Henry Franz, Cowley, 320; F. M. Holden, Midnapore, 300; G. W. Anderson, Barnwell, 1000; Dorch Bros., Vulcan, 515; A. L. Finlayson, Ensign, 300; Leo Boisjoli, Trochu, 500; Sandgathe & Wirz, Wardlow, 300; Wiens Bros., Tudor, 300; Alma Bullock, Raymond, 300; Frank Seward, Raymond, 300; O. S. Archibald, Rolla, B.C., 300; C. A. Wynn, Carmangay, 450; Sefton Pentland, Carolside, 300; C. R. Daniel, Lethbridge, 800; K. McBain, Helmsdale, 320; J. A. Wise, Rockyford, 3400; T. A. Gordon, Bulwark, 450; Henry Ziegler, Chin, 350; Norman Bower, Red Deer, 300.

Howard S. Ross Will Speak in Alberta

"World Unrest—A Suggested Cure," Will Be Subject of Lectures by Well-known Progressive K.C.

Howard S. Ross, K.C., who is well-known to many members of the U.F.A. as a supporter of progressive causes, will lecture in Alberta under the auspices of the Canadian Chatauqua during the next few weeks. Mr. Ross will com-

mence his tour at Manyberries on May 28th, when he will lecture on "World Unrest—A Suggested Cure." From that date forward he will speak once a day and in some cases more, for a period of 10 or 15 weeks. The schedule covers Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Mr. Ross is particularly interested in the land and money questions. In a letter received by a member of the Association he states, "I hope I may be able to plant some economic seed of a good variety—rust proof—and, I think, what all of us need—fool proof, when we realize that during the past ten years thirty-five billion dollars was spent on so-called preparedness."

As is well-known, Mr. Ross is an advocate of what is known as the "Equitist" proposal, which is one of various proposals which have been advanced in recent years, and even those who may feel that progress can be made more readily today by the adoption of social credit by means differing from those suggested by Mr. Ross will undoubtedly find his addresses stimulating and provocative of thought.

LAST LAKE REORGANIZED

Last Lake U.F.A. Local, in the White-law district, Peace River constituency, was reorganized recently. "The members seem very enthusiastic, and we should have a good Local here," reports R. J. Bowden, secretary. G. J. Wesche is president.

GLEVANNAH REORGANIZED

At a meeting addressed by J. K. Sutherland recently, Glevannah U.F.A. Local was reorganized. Jake Frey was elected president, M. Smith vice-president, and W. J. Watson secretary. A general canvass for membership will be made soon after seeding.

HELMSDALE U.F.W.A. PLANS

The first meeting of Helmsdale U.F.W.A. Local since organization proved very interesting, writes the secretary, Mrs. Geo. G. Hobbs. The afternoon was spent in mapping out lines of work and entertainment for regular meetings.

ENERGETIC U.F.W.A. LOCAL

Energetic U.F.W.A. Local (Milk River) are working in conjunction with other local organizations in planting trees and flowers in the cemetery, reports Mrs. M. E. Hummel. At the last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. M. Madge, the Local decided to give Eversharp pencils as prizes for penmanship at the School Fair. Mrs. Harris read "A Tribute to Our Mothers" and a poem on the same subject. Carnations were presented to the youngest mother present, the oldest mother, and the mother of the largest family.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Increased facilities for taking care of the mentally sick people in the Province are provided for in the Alberta Government's building program for the present season, it is announced by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health. The Ponoka, Oliver and Red Deer institutions will all share in the enlargement program under which six additional buildings are to be erected.

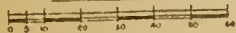
CANTEEN FUNDS ACT

We have received a copy of "The Legion Rally," containing an article on the Canteen Funds Act and another article which will be of interest to ex-soldier members of the U.F.A. We propose to deal with these in our next issue.

The **Alberta Wheat Pool** **Map** showing Districts & Sub-Districts into which Alberta is divided under the Administration of the Wheat Pool.

As Revised, January, 1929.

Scale of Miles



LEGEND

- Main Districts outlined thus
- Sub-Districts " "
- Sub-Districts numbered
- Municipalities outlined & numbered thus
- Railways shown thus



News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Nominations for Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates

Members Should Study Carefully Plan of Redistribution of Districts and Sub-districts to Find Where They Are Located

Before the end of the present month membership lists and nomination blanks will be in the hands of all Pool members. This will give the membership over a month within which to nominate candidates for the position of delegates. Nominations must be returned to and received at the head office of the Pool in Calgary not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of June.

Since the last election of delegates there has been a re-distribution of districts and sub-districts. The members should pay careful attention to this in order to be sure of the division in which they are located. In order to assist the membership in this respect, a map of the new divisions is on the opposite page.

Nomination Form

A form for nominating candidates will be found on the back page of each membership list. Each member will find printed in the membership list which he will receive, the names of all the members in his sub-district. From this list candidates may be nominated. The nomination requires the signatures of at least ten members in that district and the signature of the nominee giving his consent to the nomination.

Who Can Participate

Only signers of Second Series contracts are entitled to participate in this election. This is in accordance with Section 6 of the Wheat Pool Act which reads as follows:

"A member whose marketing agreement has ceased to be current shall not have any right to vote."

Sub-section (d) of Section 2 of the Act provides that:

"The marketing agreement shall be deemed to be current until the expiration of the period for which the member has covenanted to deliver his wheat to the Alberta Wheat Pool."

In the event of more than one candidate being nominated an election will subsequently be proceeded with. If only one candidate is nominated he shall be declared elected. If there are no candidates nominated in any sub-district the present delegate shall continue to hold office.

Delegate's Qualifications

A member in order to qualify as a candidate for the position of delegate must be a resident in the sub-district for which he is nominated and he must be a grower of wheat or a share-crop vendor, purchaser, tenant, lessor or lessee of wheat land. He must not be an officer or employee of any concern carrying on business in competition with the Pool. He must not be an employee of the Pool. Furthermore, a member of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool cannot officiate as delegate.

As this is a general election, all sub-districts have the right to nominate candidates. This applies also to the three sub-districts which recently elected delegates at a special election.

All members should take pains to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the details of the nomination and election of delegates, as the delegate body possesses the power to direct the policies of the Wheat Pool and it is important that the election should place in office men who truly represent the spirit of the membership.

GARNET WHEAT

Alberta wheat growers who are favorably disposed to Garnet wheat will be interested in reading a summary of the investigation made by the National Research Council of Canada, the result of which was the recommendation that this wheat should be eligible as 1 Northern. Apparently the difficulty which the Inspection Department has found in admitting this variety to 1 Northern grade, lies in the definition of that grade, which requires that the wheat shall be equal in value to Marquis wheat. The consensus of opinion is that Garnet is not quite equal to Marquis in baking qualities.

"It is true that some varieties, e.g., Red Bobs and its various selections, which are not quite equal to Marquis in quality, have been admitted to Grade No. 1 Northern. There are, however, two points in regard to Garnet which separate it more sharply from the Marquis type than is the case with these other varieties.

"(a) Garnet makes flour and bread with a decidedly yellowish tinge, which judged by American standards at least, is objectionable. A moderately creamy colour can usually be removed by bleaching without injury to the protein quality, but the opinion was expressed by an American chemist who had tested Garnet wheat, that it cannot be bleached as white as Marquis without injury to the texture of the bread. Inquiry in the United States showed that the whole 1928 crop of hard spring wheat was being marketed on the creamy side because it appears sensitive to over-bleaching.

"(b) Garnet wheat requires a different tempering procedure than Marquis, and therefore a mixture of the two cannot be milled to best advantage. As long as Marquis remains the standard type produced in Canada, it is important that in general properties of the kernels other

varieties should conform sufficiently closely to Marquis as to render mixtures unobjectionable.

Value of Earliness

"On the other hand, Garnet has many excellent qualities which should not be overlooked, notably earliness, good yield and unusually bright-colored, hard red kernels. For a number of seasons earliness has been of paramount importance over an unusually wide area of the West. In 1928 an untimely frost seriously injured a large proportion of the wheat crop, and in the preceding seasons ripening was delayed by late rains, which caused most varieties to become starchy or to be frosted before maturity. Garnet showed up particularly well in these seasons, and unless another more suitable early variety is available immediately, there seems to be abundant justification for Garnet to be grown regardless of whether or not it is entitled to the top grade.

"The wet season showed up two minor disadvantages of Garnet wheat; namely, that it was rather more liable than Marquis to lodge, and also sprouted more readily in the stook. Experience in the rust areas has shown, too, that Garnet is more susceptible to rust damage than Marquis, so that in spite of the greater earliness of the former, it is not a safe crop in these districts.

"Reward wheat, another early variety produced by the Dominion Cerealists, seems to be free from most of the disadvantages which appertain to Garnet. On the other hand, it does not yield as well, and at least a number of the fields grown in the West have been heavily infested with loose smut. Whether the variety is particularly susceptible to this disease, or the seed stocks have for other reasons become infected to an unusual degree, cannot be stated at present. If disease-free stocks of smut-resistant strains can be produced, this variety would appear to have considerable promise."

NEBRASKA TO BE READY

The Nebraska Farmer, April 27, 1929.—As we go to press, a meeting of the new Nebraska Wheat Pool is being held in Lincoln looking toward the completion of organization for marketing this year's crop. At this writing the action of that convention cannot be reported. Suffice to say, with fifty per cent of the wheat acreage in Nebraska under five year contract and an organization of well-qualified farmers and business men to run the Pool, a long step will have been taken toward securing immediate benefits from whatever legislation Congress may enact. This Pool, under normal crop conditions, should handle over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. It will be the largest wheat marketing concern in the United States. No other state or commodity will be better prepared immediately to join hands with the Government in securing a more effective marketing system.

TIDY ELEVATOR GROUNDS

The management of the Alberta Pool Elevators is anxious to receive comments from Pool members on the tidiness of the
(Continued on page 12)

PARLIAMENT AND CREDIT REFORM

Credit Reform Most Important of All Economic and Political Questions—Power to Make Financial System Function Properly Resides in Parliament—U.F.A. Locals and the Next Revision of Bank Act—Vital Need for Informed Opinion.



By
WILLIAM IRVINE
U.F.A. Member for Wetaskiwin

When I first entered Parliament in 1921 I was convinced that the control of credit was the most important economic and political question before the people of any country. More study of the question since then and closer contact with our financial system through the revision of the Bank Act, have strengthened my conviction on this issue. In my opinion, credit should be controlled with a view to the performance of its chief function, namely: the production and distribution of goods and services. Today credit is directed in such a way as to bring the largest returns in interest to those privileged to do the directing. In the future credit will have to be under social control. So vital a factor in the economic life of a nation must not be left to the predatory whims of a few individuals.

* * *

The Bank Act was revised in 1923. Up to that time it apparently had been taken for granted that bankers were the proper people to have charge of social credit; that they alone knew the intricacies of finance; and that the Bank Act should be drafted to suit the bankers' wishes. The U.F.A. members at once took the initiative in investigating finance. At that time the industrial repercussions following the high financing of the war period were still in our ears and the farmers of the West had perhaps been nearer to it than any other class. Parliament and the country were, of course, astounded at what looked to them like impudent ignorance on the part of the U.F.A. members in presuming to know anything about credit, and above all, at their daring to question the hitherto unchallenged authority of bankers. We gained little the first year in the way of legislation, as might have been expected; but when during the next session of Parliament the failure of the Home Bank compelled the Government to open up the Bank Act for a second time and to insert one of the amendments which we had pressed for the year previous, the country began to see that perhaps after all there was something in our contention.

* * *

The efforts of the U.F.A. group in Parliament on the credit question will bear rich fruit in the future. The world does move. During the last few years circumstances, both national and international, have thrust the finance question close up to the very noses of people everywhere. War debt commissions have taught their lessons. Germany's original war debt, for instance, was 125 billion dollars. That was found to be impossible and the Dawes Commission reduced the annual payments without attempting to fix the amount of the debt. Now another commission is dealing with it again and the amount being discussed is 24 billion dollars. This sum cannot be regarded as final. Surely these reductions are not being made as a result of a strong outburst of love for Germany. People are asking why? The answer is that our debt-creating finance system

had gone beyond the limit and that in order to collect anything at all as well as to save the system itself, reductions had to be made. To use a simple illustration—the international bankers don't mind breaking the eggs in the incubator as long as the hens continue to lay and the incubator is saved. Under these conditions they will not lack chickens, although they have had to smash one setting of unfertile eggs. At any rate, incidents like this, together with industrial disruptions caused by financial stringency, have helped greatly to focus attention on the financial phase of economics. Books, pamphlets, periodicals are pouring off the press on this subject, so that we may hope for more serious consideration when the Bank Act is next revised in 1933.

* * *

I think it would be advisable for the U.F.A. Locals to bear in mind the next revision of the Act. During the ensuing period all possible information on the subject should be secured, and effort made to bring public opinion to bear upon the issue. It is with that idea in view that I venture to bring before *The U.F.A.* readers the following facts about banking in Canada.

At every opportunity the U.F.A. members have urged the Minister of Finance to use the National Credit directly in financing national projects. The Minister while knowing little of finance, knows a good deal about the science of political fencing and always manages to get away without coming to grips with the real question at issue. We are frequently told by him and others that it is not the business of Governments to lend money—

that all borrowing should be effected through the banks; but we have found that whenever there is a "bad" loan to be made, the Government is ready to take it but not the good loans. For instance—Parliament has voted this year 29 million dollars as loans to various harbor commissions. These commissions are not usually able to pay the interest on these loans. Quebec Harbor Commission alone owes the Dominion Treasury approximately 30 millions, and is unable to pay a penny of interest. It is of course proper that these national services should be financed by the state, but my contention is that it is not fair to the people of Canada that the Government should allow the banks to finance all the profitable enterprises, leaving only the unprofitable to the Treasury Department of the nation.

* * *

Turning to the banks and banking more directly, there were thirty-six banks in Canada in 1900, with some seven hundred branches. Today there are twelve, with five thousand branches. What do these figures mean? They mean that competition is pushing on toward its inevitable goal in banking as in other spheres. The weaker banks must either go bankrupt or merge under competitive pressure. As the larger banks swallow up the smaller ones the larger ones become still larger. The tendency is toward one great merger or monopoly. Today the twelve banks have assets of over \$2,600,000,000, but the aggregate assets of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank exceed \$1,600,000,000. According to the official statement of 1924 in this respect, these banks controlled 63 per cent of all banking assets for Canada.

What is to be done? Shall Governments encourage small banks to come into being and enter the uneven struggle against the monsters now in possession of the field, or shall competition be allowed to run its course until the near future when we shall have one merger owned and controlled by a very few men? Is there an alternative? What is it?

* * *

According to the Bank Act, all banks "may" receive deposits. They are not, however, compelled to do so. They do so now, perhaps, if the truth were known, more to help convey a false impression to the public. The false impression so conveyed is that the moneys lent out by banks are the moneys taken in by the banks on savings deposits. That used to be true in the early history of banking, at least to some extent. It is not true today.

Banking is a bookkeeping business. The chief item in its bookkeeping is credit. A bank loan to a customer creates a deposit. The repayment of a bank loan cancels an equal amount of deposits in existence. In other words, free lending by the banks produce large deposits, while restriction of loans automatically brings about a reduction in deposits.

This being so, the banker has to decide whether or not he should bother with



WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

savings deposits. If he takes in one hundred dollars on savings deposit at 3 per cent and lends it out at 8 per cent he makes 5 per cent and must be prepared to pay back the one hundred on short notice. But if he puts a credit entry of one hundred dollars in his book on the strength of John Smith's pigs and cows, he gets all of the 8 per cent. So bankers do not require savings deposits and some day they will refuse to take them. In doing so, however, they will lift the veil on the "lending other peoples' money" fallacy.

* * *

It is interesting to know that banks can issue in notes

(1) An amount equal to their unimpaired paid-up capital, with a tax of 1 per cent. In other words, a bank doubles its capital on receipt of its charter by means of printing notes as above.

(2) They can issue notes up to 15 per cent of their combined paid-up capital and reserve from September to February. For this privilege they pay 5 per cent.

(3) They can issue an amount equal to gold or Dominion notes placed in the Central Gold Reserve. This, too, at a charge of up to 5 per cent.

The Central Gold Reserve was established in 1913. But the bank notes of \$5 with multiples of five issued by the banks do not have to be met by gold. *They are not issued on a gold basis.*

The amount of cash reserves is left to the discretion of the banks. The Bank Act provides, however, that not less than 40 per cent must be in Dominion notes. In July, 1924, the bank holdings of coin and Dominion notes combined amounted to \$187,604,000, or between 10 per cent and 11 per cent of total deposits. The Dominion Notes Act of 1914 provided for the issuing of Dominion notes. The Finance Minister is required to hold security in gold equal to 25 per cent of the first \$50,000,000 issued, and dollar for dollar in gold for note issue in excess of that amount. Under the Finance Act of the same year, the Government accepts pledges of approved securities from the banks and holds these in lieu of gold, issuing Dominion notes to the banks. These are often left in the Central Gold Reserve, and private bank notes issued to the public on the strength of them.

* * *

The privileges of the bank are protected by the Bankers Association, which is comprised of all chartered banks, the general managers constituting the council. The Bankers' Association is not a voluntary association, like the Wheat Pool. Every bank is compelled by law to join the association. In all essential respects the Bankers' Association is a merger. By it inflation or deflation is launched, and the rate of interest fixed. The Bank Act stipulates a 7 per cent rate of interest to be charged. This is only for advertising purposes. There is no penalty attached. The banks, therefore, charge as high a rate as the traffic will bear.

Another striking feature about the banks, at least striking to the uninitiated, is that both deposits and loans of the banks far exceed the amount of actual money in existence. This is of course as it should be under a credit system, but as it should not be if the banks' contention is true, namely, that they lend only the money of savings deposits. On June 30th, 1922, the amount of

Dominion and bank notes was in round figures \$399,000,000, the bank's gold amounted to \$60,000,000, while there were \$9,000,000 in silver and other coins, making a total of \$468,000,000. On the same date the banks had on deposit \$1,687,000,000, while loans totalled \$1,308,000,000.

These facts taken separately do not mean very much, but when related to each other and studied together, they reveal the system. They indicate clearly that ours is an up-to-date system of finance. Its stability does not depend on the amount of capital in the banks, nor on a gold basis, but in fact upon the ability of the country to produce goods and services. The only thing that is wrong with the system is that in the hands of a few individuals it is devoted to private money interests rather than to social industrial necessities. The power to make the system function properly resides in Parliament, and the power of Parliament is in the minds and hearts of the people.

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A Book of Interest to All Members of the Association

"Labor's Case in Parliament" by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Shows Many Points of Contact with U.F.A. Policy

It was in the Federal election of 1921, when the U.F.A. sent their first battalion of representatives to Ottawa, that Labor also succeeded in electing two members of Parliament. J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg, became the leader of the Labor Party, since increased to three members. On many occasions the U.F.A. representatives have testified to the excellent co-operation they have received from Mr. Woodsworth and his supporters; Labor and U.F.A. in the Federal House have worked shoulder to shoulder in support of the many principles which their organizations hold in common. A perusal of this book will show how close the policies of the U.F.A. and Labor groups are to one another at Ottawa.

Members of the U.F.A. will find particular interest in a compilation of Mr. Woodsworth's speeches in the House of Commons, published in book form under the title "Labor's Case in Parliament." Speeches given at various times have been consolidated under such headings as "Canada's Natural Resources," "The Canadian Banking System," "Taxation," etc. Mr. Woodsworth's wide knowledge of affairs, and his gift for clear and effective exposition, make the book valuable and extremely readable. He is a recognized expert in foreign affairs, upon which there is probably no better informed member in the House. His speeches have been widely quoted in leading British publications.

Against What Enemy?

A great many passages might be quoted: The following, dealing with estimates for militia purposes, will appeal to many in the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.:

"Against what enemy are we preparing to go? We are going along on the old principle that preparedness is the best way to end war. That it is a sort of insurance against war. That doctrine has been proven false . . . preparedness carries with it no guarantee whatever

of peace and the big thing we have to learn these days is that guarantees of peace do not consist of large armies or of a large naval or air force or anything of that kind. The guarantees of peace are altogether different. We have been told by leading thinkers in nearly all countries that we have entered a new age. We have been warned that, if we pursue the old methods, we are inevitably bound for catastrophe. We in Canada are in a favorable position to begin to work our way out into new methods of ensuring and perpetuating peace. We are . . . side by side with a friendly nation to the south of us. We are closely united by ties of blood with Great Britain, France and large numbers of European peoples. We have no hereditary enemies, no enemy that stands at our gates. Under such circumstances, I think that we should cut down these expenditures, and take our part in showing the world a better way."

Copies of the book can be secured from the U.F.A. Central Office, at 25 cents each, postpaid.

—A. M. TURNER

HONEY PRODUCTION

Of the total honey production in Canada last year of 22,489,909 pounds valued at \$2,785,467, 1,246,017 pounds valued at \$104,200 were exported. The Netherlands was the biggest buyer, taking 517,370 pounds and the British Isles were next with 319,818 pounds.

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LETHBRIDGE NOR. SOIL SURVEY

An intensive soil survey of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district will be undertaken within the next few weeks. A classification of the lands in the district will also be made with a view to ascertaining the productive capacity of each quarter section in the district. The work will be carried on under the direction of Stephen Ward, who has had a number of years experience in this type of survey with the department of soils at the University of Alberta.

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CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

Ottawa, Canada.—The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for the year 1928 is estimated at approximately \$8,027,301,000, an increase of \$19,353,000 over the 1927 estimate.

The total agricultural revenue of Canada last year is placed at \$1,730,304,000 with the following allotments for the nine Provinces: Ontario, \$500,821,000; Saskatchewan, \$392,603,000; Quebec, \$277,050,000; Alberta \$264,028,000; Manitoba, \$148,867,000; British Columbia, \$50,715,000; Nova Scotia, \$40,162,000; New Brunswick, \$34,307,000 and Prince Edward Island, \$21,750,000.

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EXPORT TO 47 COUNTRIES

Ottawa, Canada.—Value of exports of wheat from Canada for the first eight months of the current crop year ended March 31, 1929, totalled \$302,277,524, an increase of about \$50,000,000 over the corresponding period in the previous year. The British Isles was the principal buyer, taking \$174,141,325 worth. Wheat from Canada is exported to 47 countries of the world.

Total wheat exports for the eight months under review were valued at \$46,314,280 as compared with \$43,487,802 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of this amount the British Isles took \$10,965,857, and other countries took \$35,342,792.

NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 9)

grounds surrounding Pool elevators, as well as elevators themselves. The agents have been requested to clean up their elevators and surroundings and undoubtedly a good many have followed the instructions received from Head Office in this regard. There is no good reason why Pool elevator properties should not be neat and tidy.

Is Pool System Worth Investigating?

By FRANK A. McIVOR in *The Sheridan County News*

In the span of a lifetime we have advanced from the cradle and the flail to that wonder of wonders—the combine harvester-thresher, which dumps the grain from the standing stalk into a wagon or truck to be carted away to market, within an hour or so, depending on the distance to market.

In the early days the farmer produced little surplus to be marketed and the marketing was done at a convenient time when farming activities were at a standstill. In short, marketing was not a serious problem in those days and there was not a contest among farmers to see who would or could sell his product first.

Today it is a serious problem and, in the judgment of the writer, the most serious and difficult problem for the producer to meet and solve.

With the advent of improved methods of farming—tractors, tractor plows, cultivators, etc., and the ever-expanding use of the combine-harvesters and other grain gathering devices, the producer's surplus has reached such vast proportions that he must find a market, not only in his own country, but even across the seas and to the remote corners of the world.

This condition is not a new one; its growth and development have kept abreast of the wonderful development in the matter of machinery and methods of farming, and yet very little progress has been made along the line of finding a system of marketing which would bring the producer an equitable return for his labor.

The Solution

Is there a solution? In the judgment of the writer, there is. And co-operation is the word that offers the solution. Co-operation has always met and solved the problems of the household, the commercial, the financial—in fact all enterprises of a public or semi-public nature except the farming enterprise. There it has not functioned because of the peculiar temperament or disposition of the farming classes.

In Canada and a number of other wheat producing countries, co-operative marketing has been in existence long enough to prove its worth, and its results should convince the most skeptical that it is at least worth a trial in the United States—the country whose boast it is that she can feed the world.

In 37 states, Kansas included, a start has been made, and already nearly 3,000,000 American farmers have signed up under the banner of co-operative marketing and many are attesting its merits.

In Kansas, the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has been in existence a number of years and has been fairly successful, but because of the conservatism or aloofness of the farm-

ers as a whole, its influence has not been felt to any great degree.

John Huber, of Selden, an old resident of Sheridan county, is a member of the directorate of the Kansas organization and he is very enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of this plan of relief for the farmer. He is devoting considerable time and energy to its advancement and to the education of the people of this and Decatur counties.

Recently a group of Kansas bankers, feeling that if the subject of co-operative marketing is of sufficient importance to justify the president in calling congress in extraordinary session for the purpose of studying out some plan which will mean relief to the producers of the country, it is worthy of their attention, began taking it up for serious consideration.

Further, it is the judgment of the writer that every business man, from the smallest to the greatest, whether he be resident of the city, town, or hamlet, should give the proposition most careful study. Then if he finds it as meritorious as it appears to be, get behind it with that wholeheartedness which can mean nothing short of success.

Let us now for all time get rid of the idea that co-operative organization of the farmers will work to the disadvantage of the city or town. The exact opposite may, and in all probability will, be the

result. It is certain that a prosperous farming community means prosperous and growing towns and cities.

Yes, co-operative farm marketing is worthy of investigation.

THE SOLUTION

Why all this poverty? Why all this sorrow?

Starving today and dreading more tomorrow.

Why all this strife and murmurings of sedition?

A voice rang through the night, "Tis Competition."

Why are some people rich and full of gladness,

With wealth to spare and fling away in madness,

And others starving in pitiful condition?

Again the voice rang out—"Tis Competition."

When will this struggling end and warfare cease,

And men who toil will live, and live in peace?

"When competition dies and every nation Ends rivalry and finds Co-operation."

Frances J. Rolphino,
In *The Millgate*, Manchester, Eng.

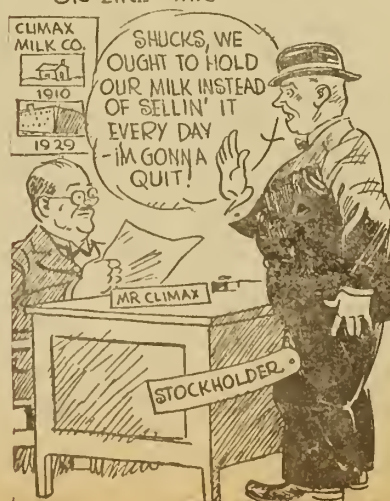
IF BUSINESS MEN TALKED LIKE THIS—



—OR LIKE THIS—



—OR LIKE THIS—



—THEN THE FARMERS WOULD HAVE SOME EXCUSE WHEN THEY TALKED LIKE THIS—



News & Views

Thos. Morin, Ensign, is chairman of the Ensign Wheat Pool Local.

The Annual Report of the Cessford Local reports D. A. Grosert as acting chairman.

L. W. Potts is succeeding W. J. Gray as chairman of Loughheed Wheat Pool Local.

Charles Reeves is acting as chairman of the Mannville Wheat Pool Local, to replace George Bennett.

The *Alliance Times* of May 4th states that early sown wheat can now be seen above the ground.

J. Armitage, of Lavoy, is replacing J. H. Blackburn as chairman of the Lavoy Wheat Pool Local.

Stavely Wheat Pool Local has a new chairman in the person of W. J. Perrott who succeeds P. Hay Stavely.

Thomas Lewichy, of Spedden, is succeeding Stanley Cromwell as secretary of the Spedden Wheat Pool Local.

Judging by dispatches from Argentina, the wheat growers there would welcome a wheat pool with open arms. They have taken a bad beating this year.

Alberta Pool elevator surroundings should be spick-and-span. Neat elevator property makes a good impression with the membership.

Chas. W. Edgson, Waterhole, Alta.: "Allow me to express my appreciation for the way the Wheat Pool has handled my wheat. God bless the Pool."

The opportunity of nominating Wheat Pool delegates is available to the members at this time. Select men in whom you have the greatest confidence. They are your direct representatives.

A grain dealers' magazine published in the United States threatens to put the Canadian Wheat Pool out of business. It says the Pool captured the United States' wheat export market last fall and is altogether a damnable institution.

Eight of the tenants of the Adair Ranching Co. in the Peace River country have joined the Alberta Wheat Pool during the past three or four weeks. There were 12 at the meeting held on the ranch during the winter.

Nominations for delegates must be in the Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, by 5 o'clock on June 30th. That seems to be quite a long time away, but it would be just as well to get the papers signed and in the office right away.

At a recent conference held at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Manitoba Agricultural College, it was stated that remarkable progress has been made in the breeding of rust-resistant wheat. Those from some of the rust-

resistant wheats proved equal to those from Marquis.

On May 6th M. L. Freng, district agriculturist of Lethbridge estimated that 25 per cent of the total acreage of that district had been seeded. Mr. Freng stated that the prevalence of wild oats constitutes a major menace to farming in Southern Alberta.

Twenty-seven points in Saskatchewan have been approved for new 35,000 bushel elevators and 31 points are to receive the second Pool elevator with 45,000 bushel capacity; and 23 elevators are to be torn down and re-built. By September of this year it is expected that the Saskatchewan Pool will be operating at least 10,050 elevators.

There were a greater number of producers signing Alberta Wheat Pool contracts during the first four months of this year than during any similar period since the Pool was formed. This shows the increasing confidence being manifested in the Wheat Pool. The full page tirade inspired by the Wheat Pool Bill has apparently made little impression.

A generous act was performed by neighbors of Mrs. W. Strachan of Sedgewick when they plowed and seeded 120 acres of her farm on Tuesday, the 30th day of April. Mrs. Strachan's husband passed away last fall as the result of an accident and her neighbors joined hands to assist her this spring. There were 29 outfits, 32 men and 145 horses at work at one time, some plowing, some packing and some seeding.

A dispatch from Ottawa states that the Hon. James Malcolm has made known his intention to bring in amendments to the Canada Grain Act to prevent the Grain Trade taking advantage of technicalities to get around the provisions of Section 150, which gives the producer the right to name the terminal destination of his grain. It is planned to clearly stipulate the rights of the producers and to outlaw the hybrid ticket.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company classifies the milling qualities of Canadian wheat as follows: Marquis, Reward, and Garnet. Dr. Robert Newton, in charge of the field crops department of the University of Alberta, comes to the support of Garnet in the face of the Milling Company's criticism. Dr. Newton says Garnet is a good wheat and a useful wheat where early ripening is required. Reward wheat, he states, is inclined to be smutty.

At a recent meeting of the Donnelly Wheat Pool Local, a resolution was passed that the Wheat Pool establish its own grading system. Another resolution was passed asking that the Provincial Department of Agriculture provide for careful inspection of cars of grain coming in from outside the Province, to see that these are free from noxious weed seeds. In one such car a sample was taken which showed an extraordinarily high percentage of wild oats.

Some Wheat Pool members have asked for information regarding the spreads between grades in Pool payments. It might be explained that at the beginning of the season the spreads are made for the

initial payment sufficiently wide to allow of any variation in marketing conditions. In subsequent payments adjustment will be made in accordance with the actual sales. The total amount paid for each grade finally, is the actual average price received, less expense.

It is interesting to read news reports issued the day in which the false report of the resignations of A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and George McIvor, General Sales Manager, was issued. A few samples from these news notes are herewith given:

10:15 a.m.—"Liverpool futures opened lower on rumors of dissension among Canadian Pool operators."

10:25—"Private Liverpool cable says, 'Market weak and depressed by rumor of Pool internal differences.'"

Buenos Aires, South America—"Rumor regarding Pool circulated here. Grain Exchange opened very weak."

New Pool Locals

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Patricia, with J. H. Edwards as secretary, and A. Campbell as chairman.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Eclipse, with A. C. Johnston, Clive, as secretary, and W. H. Hill, of Clive, as chairman.

Cessford Wheat Pool Local is being carried on as a committee of the U.F.A. Local, with John Palma succeeding Edgar J. Smith as the secretary.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Acadia, with the following as secretary and chairman, respectively: Norman Courts, Rearville; S. W. Spreiter, Rearville.

ANXIOUS TO HELP

H. S. Costain, Ponoka, Alta.—"You have doubtless missed my name from the list of Pool members this term. I am not sowing wheat for a while on account of frost. You have a few dollars of my money which I wish you to keep, interest and all, and use it to whatever advantage you think best to make the Pool work a success. With my best wishes for successful marketing conditions."

MacRAE RESIGNS

Donald MacRae, Manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd., has resigned and J. D. Read has been appointed to that position. Mr. MacRae has been in the employ of the organized farmers of Saskatchewan for seventeen years. On his departure for the coast he was made the recipient of a handsome presentation by A. J. McPhail on behalf of the staff and officers of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

LIKE A WOMAN

She insisted hotly that, economy or no economy, she must have a new frock, and he, with equal warmth, declined to produce the cash.

"I'll never speak to you again!" she said, angrily.

"How like a woman!" he sighed. "When everything else fails, you try bribery!"—*Answers.*

Conditions in the Argentine

Why Argentina Flooded Market—Should Follow "in Canada's Steps," States Buenos Aires Paper

In view of the price debacle caused by indiscriminate selling of Argentine wheat, the following from the *Times* of Argentina, a weekly paper published in Buenos Aires, will be read with general interest. The methods of grain selling in that large South American wheat growing country are explained. After reading this it can easily be understood how it came about that Argentina flooded the market. *The Times* says:

"On numerous occasions during the past few years, we have severely criticised the nefarious system of selling grain 'a fijar precio,' that is to say at a price to be fixed. We do not think that any other country in the world has operated under such a system of sale and purchase. The system, in short, provides that the grower, before harvest, contracts with the exporter to hand over all his grain at a price to be fixed in the future. On receipt of this contract the exporter advances, at 7 per cent interest, a sufficiency of lucre for the grower to meet his harvest expenses. The stipulation is that the grower can deliver at any time he likes, and that he will fix his own date for the making of the price, which is a few cents below the real market price of the day, inasmuch as the official prices are arranged between shippers and brokers and are invariably below the legitimate value. Hence, on any date the grower may fix he is sure to get something less than he would probably be able to obtain by selling direct in the open market. It is provided, however, that he can deliver his grain whenever he is ready to do so, thus avoiding storage charges. On receipt of the grain, the exporter 'advances' up to 80 per cent of its presumed value, deducting, however, the previous advances already made. On this advance of 80 per cent he charges 7 per cent per annum, though it is hard to explain why he should do so when he is, in reality, being lent the 20 per cent difference instead of lending the 80 per cent. Furthermore, he charges for insurance and storage until the price is fixed. Meanwhile a sample of the grain is taken and placed in a sealed envelope, to be opened and revised when at length the grower comes in to 'fix the price' and close up the business.

Smitten with Gambling Germ

"Of course, the grower can always demand the price on the day he delivers, and thus clean up the contract without delay and expense. But, in these climes, it is generally the case that the grower will want to take a risk. He is smitten with the gambling germ, and in the end, of course, loses thereby. The cards are pretty well stacked against him, if he only knew it. A committee of grain brokers who visited the President on Tuesday, asserted that the average loss by waiting amounted to nearly 10 per cent. It is only during the current year that the exporters have found the system somewhat inconvenient. This is because deliveries have been rushed at them at a time when the European markets have been well-nigh stagnant. As storage accommodation is completely insufficient and inefficient in this country, the exporters have been forced to ship dozens of cargoes unsold in the hope of hitting a better market on the other side. This rush of grain has had the result of maintaining depression in consuming markets.

Furthermore, the usual method is to hedge in future against these deliveries and the possibility of having to pay higher inside of a few months. This year, however, the futures market has not permitted very heavy operations of this nature. The premiums on future months have not been more than sufficient to cover storage and insurance charges, and there have always been more sellers ahead than buyers. Hedging, therefore, has been rather difficult to carry out and many of the shippers have not been very comfortable about the whole business, in spite of the advantages the policy has accorded them in the past and the obvious benefits that it should bring them normally. Under the circumstances they have not put up a very determined stand against the abolition of the system, which the President and brokers have been insisting upon. As a result of the meeting with His Excellency, on Tuesday, it was arranged that the system should not be adopted after the current harvest.

In Hands of Usurers

"So far, so good. We are pleased that the contract is to be abolished. At the same time it is necessary to make arrangements for the growers to be afforded means of meeting their harvest expenses, without necessity of falling into the hands of usurers. The average grower in this country is not a land-owner. He is

merely a colonist, paying a rental of a percentage of his crop. Hence, he cannot be said to be a good banking risk owing to the paucity of his assets. It is claimed that the Bank of the Nation should come to the assistance of the colonists by advancing sufficient funds for the harvesting operations and for the living expenses of the man himself. This is, in reality, the mission of small private banks, such as exist in the United States, where each individual client is known to the manager and operations are based, to a large extent, on the character of that client. As things are, it is the grain exporters who have taken on the mission of the private bank and who have had much experience with regard to the growers throughout the country. If the Bank of the Nation is to do any good in this matter, it should establish small branches in every town and give instructions to the bank managers to go out and get business. The branch managers would certainly have to be granted far more authority than they have at present. That some other and better system than the contract 'a fijar precio' should be brought into vogue is without question.

Should Modernize System

"We rather think that, given the evident good intentions and desires of the present Government, steps could immediately be taken for the total modernization of Argentina's grain trade. We should have country elevators, we should have light motor trucks succeeding the old and heavy vehicles still utilised in many parts of the camp, we should have agricultural banking methods, we should have a homestead law whereby the land be divided up, through expropriation,

CODE OF ETHICS

Ed. Anderson, president of the Bulmer U.F.A. Local No. 55, submits the following as a producer's code of ethics to be observed in respect to the Alberta farm organizations:

"To respect my Local and Wheat Pool members; to be honest and fair with my Local and the Pool, as I expect members to be honest and fair to me. To think of the U.F.A. and the Alberta Wheat Pool with loyalty, speak of it with praise and act always as a trustworthy custodian of its good name. To be a man whose word carries weight in my home Local, and with the Alberta Wheat Pool; to be a booster not a knocker, a pusher not a kicker, a motion not a clog; to base my expectation of reward on a solid foundation of service; to be willing to pay the price of success in honest effort. To look upon my work as an opportunity to be seized with joy and made the most of—not as a painful drudgery to be reluctantly endured. To remember that success lies with myself, in my own brains, my own ambition, my own courage and determination. To expect difficulties and force my way through them; to turn hard experience into capital for future struggles; to believe in my proposition, heart and soul.

"To carry an air of optimism into the presence of the U.F.A. and Alberta Wheat Pool members. To dispel ill-temper with cheerfulness, and reduce active friction with an agreeable personality.

"To make a study of the U.F.A. and Wheat Pool principles in every detail from the ground up; to mix brains with my efforts and use system and method in my work; to find time to do everything needful by never letting time find me doing nothing. To hoard days as a miser hoards dollars; to make every hour bring me dividends in my labor, increase of knowledge or helpful recreation. To keep my future unmortgaged with debt; to save money as well as earn it; to cut out expensive amusements until I can afford them; to steer clear of dissipation and guard my health of body and peace of mind as most precious stock in the U.F.A. and the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"Finally: to take a good grip on the joy of life; to play the game like a gentleman; to fight against nothing so hard as my own weakness, and to endeavor to grow as a U.F.A. and Wheat Pool member and as a man with the passage of every day of time."

among those who are anxious and willing to work it. There are many things which could well be done in this country to make the lot of the grower happier and more prosperous, but all that we have done in years gone by has been to talk of modernizing and never to transform the words into deeds. It is high time that we took a leaf out of the Canadian book. With far more disadvantages to face, Canada has jumped well ahead of Argentina as a wheat producing country. Why not find out exactly the reason and then follow in her steps?"

NEW NEBRASKA POOL

At Lincoln, Neb., April 23rd, delegates representing wheat growers who have signed co-operative marketing agreements perfected their organization and adopted by-laws under the name of the Midwest Grain Marketing Association, Non-Stock Co-operative, an organization to market wheat and coarse grains under the Canadian Wheat Pool plan.

"Truth gains more by the errors of one who thinks for himself than by the opinions of those who do not suffer themselves to think."—John Stuart Mill.

The Wheat Situation and the Canadian Wheat Pool

While the serious decline in wheat prices which occurred recently is regrettable, there is no reason for Wheat Pool members to become alarmed or uneasy. Pool members are assured of getting the best average price obtainable and can rely on their organization to look after their interests in the best possible manner.

The price drop is the result of large supplies of wheat in the world and the panicky state of Argentine people. Almost every large wheat growing country has had a good crop and this is particularly true of the Argentine. In that country the grain selling machinery has been working under high pressure to dispose of the accumulated surplus and the result has been a forcing of the markets. It would appear as though Argentina is badly in need of an improved system of wheat marketing.

In some quarters the Canadian Wheat Pool has been blamed for holding off supplies and refusing to cut prices. A Montreal newspaper holds the Pool responsible for the grain congestion in the

East and says that if the Pool had cut the wheat prices by a cent a bushel much of this congestion would have been relieved.

Situation Temporary

George McIvor, General Sales Manager, stated in reply:

"The Wheat Pool is continuing to do a normal export business through both Pacific and eastern ports. We look on the present situation of grain congestion in the east as temporary, due to the early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and the delay in opening the Lachine and Erie Canals."

The marketing policy of the Canadian Wheat Pool is based on carefully planned and thought-out premises. Pool salesmen have accurate information on world conditions and are not subject to panicky stampedes. The history of the organization has shown that the Pool selling force usually knows what it is doing and every protection is given the membership. No attempt has ever been made by the Wheat Pool to demand for Pool wheat more than what is considered a reasonable price when all world factors are taken into consideration. To demand a high arbitrary price and refuse to sell lower would be a dangerous policy for the Pool to adopt as other countries could and would come in and take our markets. Just now grain papers in the United States are complaining about the Canadian Wheat Pool taking United States' markets earlier in the year and leaving that country with an unusually large supply on hand.

Figures of deliveries show Canada's 1928 wheat crop was a large one, but not as large as the estimates given out last fall. Very little wheat remains on the farms and total deliveries up to April 21st were: 455,679,208 bushels as compared to 376,584,696 bushels for the same period last year. In Alberta total deliveries for that period were 140,501,338. Total Canadian wheat in store in country and terminal elevators on April 26th was 169,543,150 bushels.

The acreage under wheat in Western Canada will be large this year, but no one can say just what the crop will be. Predictions at the present time are merely guesses. The market at the present time is largely a weather market and based on probabilities rather than actualities. It is hardly likely that all the large wheat growing countries of the world will have large crops of wheat this year, as was the case last year.

"The One That Got Away"



OVER-PRODUCTION UNNECESSARY

The Scoop Shovel.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, gave a New York paper ten rules for business, which, if observed, he believed would give the country permanent prosperity. Among the rules is the following:

Remember that the law of supply and demand is inexorable. And it also would be well to remember that there is no necessity for producing an excess.

There's a rule to which it would be well for farmers to give attention. And not farmers alone. There are people in high places in this country who seem to believe that it is possible to keep on adding the number of producing farmers in this

(Continued on page 30)

THE CUP BEARER

A Bedtime Story, translated from the original Aramaic by Command of King James VI., and done into modern Canadian-English by

JAMES P. WATSON

Once upon a time, when kings had cup-bearers and prohibition was a fiction, there lived a great king with a name almost too numerous to mention. It was Artaxerxes Longimanus, and the only reason for bringing him into this bedtime story is because he happened to have in his service at the time our story opens, a poor slave whose name is handed down to us as Nehemiah. Although this slave was supposed to have patrician blood in his veins, he was too poor to have a second name, and he eked out a living by mixing them up for King Artaxerxes.

One day this bird Nehemiah had a blue streak. He had just heard bad news from home. The old home town, which had been sacked during the playful pastime of kings many years before, had since the wars gone completely to wrack and ruin. Worse than that, those who were left by the plunderer to carry on had lost all self respect, and had become servile and unambitious. It grieved the cup-bearer very much, for by the rood, he was one of those restless souls who are never content with things as they are, but must forsooth be visioning things as they ought to be.

* * *

Fortune favors the brave. Nehemiah must have made a good mix on this particular day, for lo! the king was almost pickled. When in his cups, he must have been a very jolly old soul, this ancestor of Old King Cole. "Tut, tut, man," says he to Nehemiah. "Can the tears," says he, "and take a year or two's leave of absence and get ye down to the old home town and whatever ye think to do go ahead and do it."

So far so good. Nehemiah came and saw and collapsed at what he saw when he came. What had once been massive walls were piles of scattered stone. What had been ponderous gates were lumps of charcoal. Worse than that, he gazed into passionless eyes, experienced the creepy feeling one gets in close contact for the first time with the slave who is so resigned that he loves to have it so, the dead hand of inertia that groans aloud in its agonies: "Oh! let us alone!"

Just the same, this waly boy could be nae cuif, because he refused to become downhearted. After the first shock had subsided he set about the task of organisation. Boy, what a bird this Nehemiah must have been! Here must have been an Aitch W. Wood and an Aitch E. G. Aitch Scholefield rolled into one. Here must have been the logic of a Woodworth, the fervor of an Irvine, the hardihood of an Axelsson. The amazing thing at this distance is that he awakened ambition. He preached that it could be done till even the dullest brains took fire, and the agonies of laizzez faire became the birth-pangs of up and doing. So we find little gangs of workers, augmented daily, doing the rough dirty work of clearing away the debris, a discouraging job at its best, but an absolutely necessary one if there was to be a solid foundation.

* * *

Some people manage to get their names written into history just because they

were stupid enough to oppose progress. The panic stricken tyrant, the political heeler, the exploiter, the ultra-conservative, these only live in history as a warning to other generations, too oft unheeded. They live, not because they were big men, but because their brooms were too little to stem the tide of new ideas. Thus in our story there enter three—what you call—smart Alecks, men who had reaped a harvest because of the disorganized mass on whom they levied dues aplenty. And the first thing we note is that these birds smiled. Hal! hal! laughed Sanballat, the Horonite; He! he! smirked Tobiah the servant; "They won't stick," guffawed Gesham the Arabian.

It wasn't so easy to laugh a little while later, when the debris was cleared and the walls began to rise. So three heads came together again to figure out what kind of a ruse would best succeed against the newly demonstrated power of organisation. Tobiah was a kind of nitwit, whistling to keep his courage up. "If a fox should go up," says he, "and lean on their wall," says he, "it'll come tumbling down," says he, and they all three laughed once more, and thought it a bright saying.

* * *

Then the conspirators attempted intimidation. "Who gave you authority to do this?" queried Sanballat, the middleman. "What will the king say when he hears of it?" asked Tobiah, the lawyer. "You're running a grave risk," announced Gesham, the conservative. "It has no precedent," affirmed Sanballat, the merchant. "Absolutely ultra vires," declared Tobiah, the attorney. "Utopian," hissed Gesham, the political leader. But the work went on.

The walls rose steadily and the gates were fast being repaired. It was getting serious, so our friends of the conservative mind decided that conservation could only be achieved by a frontal attack: So they armed hastily. But this bird Nehemiah refused to be caught napping. One half of the workers stood by armed. The other half went on building. Not only that, but the builders worked with a tool in one hand, as it were, and a sword in the other. That was quite a novelty, but it worked.

* * *

So you see, ridicule was no use. Intimidation failed. Armed attack was futile. Somebody had to have a brainwave. It is not written in the chronicle whether it was Sanballat, or Tobiah, or Gesham. Or whether it was merely a ricochet from the pages of some *Albertan* or *Bulletin* of that period. However, some brain did wave, and so it came to be written that Sanballat and Tobiah and Gesham HIRED A PROPHET to stand before Nehemiah and offer false counsel.

This prophet had to be well chosen. He was no picayune preacher this, but bold of mien and strong of countenance, with raucous voice and strident tones and salient words and sonorous sentences. To drive the wedge between the leader

and the masses, he had to be the one true friend of the masses. At the same time he had to purr the false logic which would cause Nehemiah to slip and fall and be discredited in the eyes of those whom he had organised.

* * *

Nehemiah must have had a wonderful instinct and a keen sense of values. Between the lines of the PROPHET'S discourse he detected that this message so plausibly uttered had never come from the tribal deity but from a very earthly source, inspired by the threatened loss of mundane profits. So the last ruse failed, and the walls were finished. After that there were built and rebuilt beautiful homes and peaceful gardens. Then were planted vine and fig trees. Then were mortgages redeemed and slaves enfranchised. Thousands since that time have taken fresh courage from the recital of this story, and it is even mooted that there is a moral in it for the farmer of our own day, with its wealth of grain commissions and legal throwbacks and whatnot.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

A RATIONAL MORALITY

"We need a morality based upon love of life, upon pleasure in growth and positive achievement, not upon oppression and prohibition. A man should be regarded as 'good' if he is happy, expansive, generous, and glad when others are happy; if so a few peccadilloes should be regarded as of little importance. But a man who acquires a fortune by cruelty and exploitation should be regarded as at present we regard what is called an 'immoral' man; and he should be so regarded even if he goes to church regularly and gives a portion of his ill-gotten gains to public objects. To bring this about, it is only necessary to instil a rational attitude towards ethical questions, instead of the mixture of superstition and oppression which still passes muster as 'virtue' among important personages." — Hon. Bertrand Russell, in "Sceptical Essays."

—o—

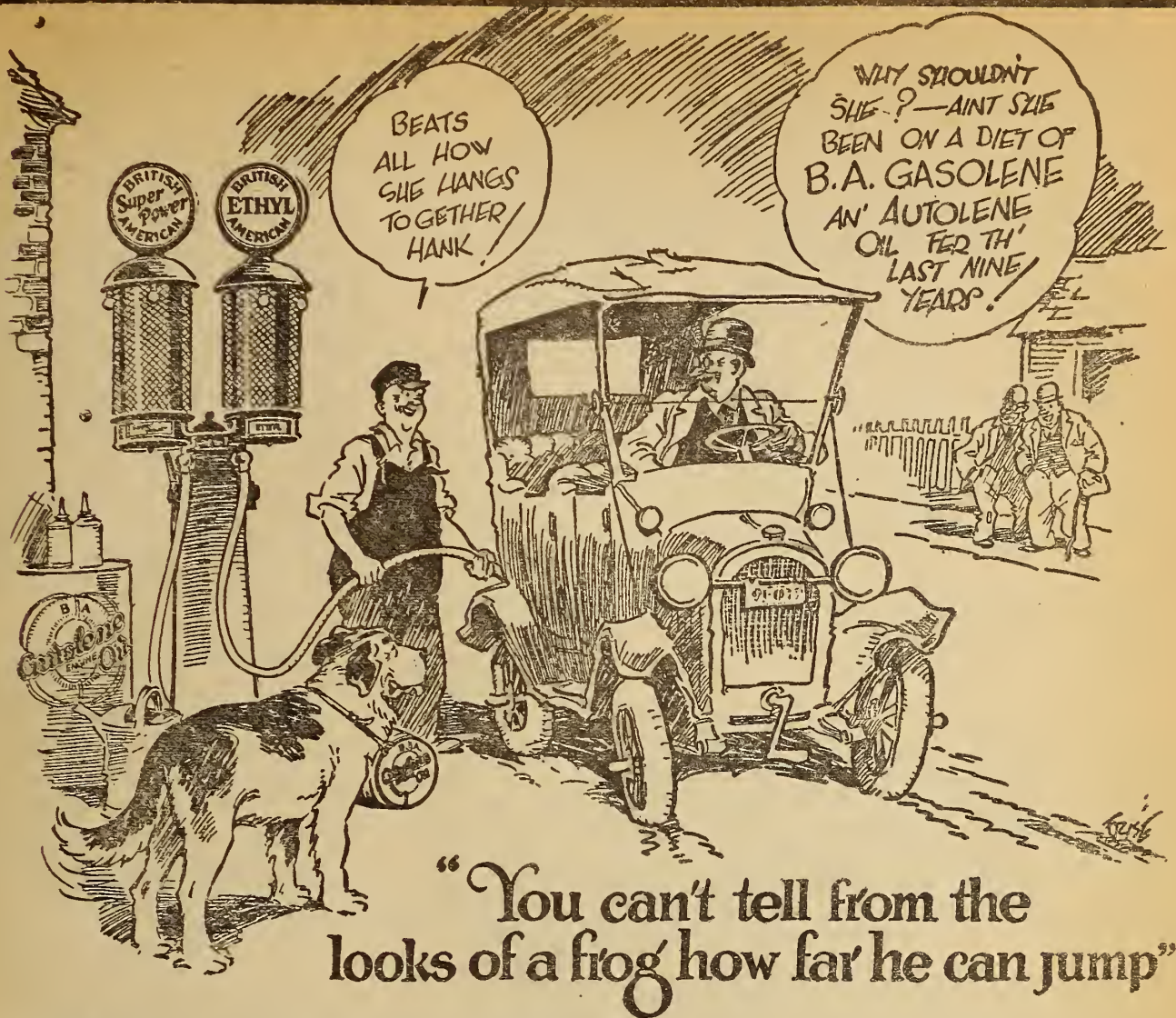
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Construction costs of ten major irrigation projects now operating in southern Alberta amount to about \$31,800,000, or an average cost of approximately \$31 per acre for the area of slightly more than one million acres.

—o—

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of the Hudson Bay region, its history, climate, mining developments and transportation are the subject of a pamphlet prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Federal Government. Copies can be secured, free, on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.



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Interests of the United Farm Women

Should Parliament Be a Divorce Court?

The Tragic Farce of Present Proceedings, and Action Taken in the House of Commons With a View to Ending Them—Mr. Woodsworth's Dignified Protest and Mr. King's Promise

Ottawa, Ont.

Principle Not the Issue

Dear Farm Women:

Of late the subject of divorce and divorce courts has been much before the House of Commons.

Probably most of you are aware that six of the nine Provinces of the Dominion can grant divorce in their own courts. Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island can not and if any people from these Provinces wish to obtain a divorce in Canada, they must appeal to the Parliament of Canada.

As you know, Parliament is made up of the two Houses, the House of Commons and the Senate, and before anything can become law it has to be ratified by both Houses.

The Present Procedure

The present custom in divorce cases is for the divorce petitions to come before the Senate, where they are dealt with by a special committee. They are later brought before the House of Commons, and everyone admits their treatment there has been most perfunctory and the recommendations of the Senate taken without any investigation either in the Committee of Private Bills, to which they are sent, or in the House, where they come for their three readings.

A bill comes numbered, for example, Bill No. 123 (M2 of the Senate) praying for the relief of Mary Jane Smith. They have been coming in such numbers the last few years that the Speaker has simply read only the numbers in blocks and the members have called "Carried," and from some Catholic member who does not believe in divorce will come the word "On Division," so it will not appear that these members have given consent to a divorce bill.

When Parliament first met, the divorce proceedings of course took very little time of either House, for during the first fifty years from 1867 to 1916 Parliament granted only 310 divorces. But as everyone knows, divorces are increasing at a tremendous rate and last session alone Parliament granted 238 divorces, and more I believe had been petitioned for but were obliged to be carried over because of lack of time. The majority are from Ontario, as Quebec is largely Catholic and her people do not believe in divorce.

The Senate committee has had to be divided into two parts both working at once, and it was at one time thought they would have to have three divisions. Last year they passed a bill asking that "A portion of the law of England as of July 15th, 1870, be made the law of Ontario," or in effect grant Ontario a divorce court. It was brought to the House of Commons under "Public Bills and Orders," and was never reached. This year it again came before the Commons, and as no one else seemed to want to sponsor it, Mr. Woodsworth of Winnipeg did and a long controversy started

Many, who by reason of their religion were opposed to divorce, spoke against it. It was pointed out, however, that it was not the principle of divorce that was being discussed but the present method, which seems far from satisfactory. In the divorce, as granted by the Senate, no provision is made for alimony and no provision made for the care of the children, which are matters of great importance and both matters which could be dealt with in a Provincial court.

Also, it was pointed out that the present way is very hard on poor people and enables divorce thus to be the luxury of the well-to-do. As it is, anyone in the most remote part of Ontario must engage a lawyer at home and one in Ottawa and besides the necessary expenses of the Senate, pay for the transportation of witnesses, which means no inconsiderable expense. This bill was introduced, its supporters claimed, not to encourage divorces but to provide that they be dealt with to the best advantage and in the most satisfactory manner.

However, despite the urgent appeal for its necessity it was voted down on various grounds. Some, not believing in the principle of divorce, were afraid it would look as if they were sanctioning it, and others afraid that their constituents might so interpret it; others claiming that they would vote for it when Ontario asked for it and not before, and some, it is said, were piqued because a Manitoba member asked for it.

So the House of Commons was again faced with what might well be termed the farce of divorce proceedings. The Senate committee have done their work, much to their credit it is said, but to delegate the powers of both Houses to the judgment of a mere handful of men seems rather unreasonable.

Some of the members then decided that if the House of Parliament felt it was the body to deal with divorces, they must at least do it with more thoroughness than before, and stop the farce. So, when the first few divorces came up, instead of being put through in block, they were stopped and the sponsor of the bill asked explain, and later voted on.

Mr. Woodsworth pointed out that he was not going to vote against every one, but would vote for each as he felt his judgment dictated.

You can well imagine the indignation of some of the members who thus indirectly said they considered themselves the proper jury for the divorce cases. For it was clearly shown that if this were to go on for the several hundred divorce cases, Parliament would sit the summer through.

Mr. Bourassa's View

Mr. Bourassa, a very ardent Catholic, who is against Parliament acting as a divorce court, remarked that under no

circumstances could he vote in favor of a divorce bill. He quite agreed when it was pointed out that anyone who held such views would be challenged in any court of the land and not be allowed to sit as a juror.

After a few periods devoted to private bills being thus occupied, Mr. McKenzie King gave the promise that the Government would give serious thought to the question and expressed the hope that by another session, by conference in the interval with members of the House and by other methods, they might find it possible to effect some arrangement which would enable those seeking divorce to secure such redress as should be given them by a means which will commend itself more completely to Parliament.

With that promise in mind, the divorce bills are now going through, with each bill put separately and the sponsor for each bill in his place to be prepared if need be to make a short explanation on the third reading.

After reading the evidence of a few of these divorce petitions, it is evident that to condemn these people to live together (and very often they have ceased to do so) is folly. It is worse than folly to set some of the diseased persons at liberty to marry again, and it is cruelty to leave women and children unprovided for.

The subject is one to which we as members of society must give thought and do our very small part in forming public opinion which will sanction sane thinking and acting on the subjects of marriage and divorce.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

"THE HOWS AND WHYS"

"The Hows and Whys of Human Behavior" by George A. Dorsey, Ph.D., which was dismissed by Mrs. Spencer in her letter in the issue of April 15th, is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. The publisher's price is \$3.00.

"JOHN BROWN'S BODY"

In the letter by Mrs. Spencer, in our issue of April 15th, reference was made to a book "John Brown's Body". The author's name was given as Stephen Benet Vincent. This should have read Stephen Vincent Benet.

CORRECTIONS FOR COOK BOOK

It has been discovered that several typographical errors crept into the U.F. W.A. Cook Book, and it suggested that the following corrections might be written into the book:

Nut and Date Loaf, page 32, by Mrs. Rush, should read "3-4 cup" sugar.

Almond and Pineapple Icing, page 88. The method under heading "Pineapple Icing" is that for Almond Icing; and the ingredients tabulated, with method, above the heading "Pineapple Icing" should appear below that heading.

Fruit Punch, page 172, Mrs. Hetherington. The correct method is: Pour the hot tea on the sugar, and when the latter is dissolved, add the other ingre-

WAS NOT CARRIED

In Mrs. Warr's bulletin sent to U.F.W.A. Locals in April, it was stated that a resolution had been passed at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture opposing any further increase in the sessional indemnity to members of the House of Commons. There was such a resolution brought before the Council meeting, but an amendment was carried which referred it to the Provincial associations. An error in the minutes showed the resolution as carried, and Mrs. Warr, who was attending a meeting of the Women's Section while the resolution was discussed, had no means of discovering the mistake.

dients. Serve in a punch bowl with a large block of ice.

Bread, page 7, Mrs. Bolton, should read "2 tablespoons" butter.

Scotch Buns, page 33, Mrs. Gillies: Add 1 lb. currants to ingredients.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.**TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP**

"Our meeting was quite interesting, and we hope to swell our membership soon," writes Mrs. W. A. Warr, secretary of Waskatenau U.F.W.A. Local.

EAST KLESKUN LOCAL

Mrs. Rowe Thompson was in charge of the first meeting of East Kleskun U.F.W.A. Local, and was elected secretary. Mrs. G. O. Secrest is president.

ALBRIGHT U.F.W.A. LOCAL

Albright U.F.W.A. Local was organized recently in the Beaver Lodge district. Meetings will be held in the members' homes, writes Mrs. E. Eastman, secretary, though they hope to have a hall at Albright soon. Mrs. L. J. Kerr, the president, called the organization meeting.

LONEBUTTE LOCAL

Mrs. Bertha Job, secretary of Lonebutte U.F.W.A. Local, describes a method for raising money: "When we give a dance, some member bakes a cake and weighs it; then we have the people pay ten cents a guess how much the cake weighs. The person guessing nearest the correct weight gets the cake."

FUNDS STEADILY GROWING

"We have been having very well attended meetings since the first of the year," reports Mrs. S. R. Hooper, secretary of Rowley U.F.W.A. Local, "and the papers have been very interesting. We held five card parties at which we made about \$30. We also held two old-time dances, making about \$85, so that our fund is steadily growing."

MILLINERY DEMONSTRATION

A very successful millinery demonstration was held by Keoma U.F.W.A. Local in the Keoma Community Hall on April 8th, 9th and 10th, reports Mrs. M. Gallo-way, secretary. A class of 22 engaged in the making of hats, all enjoying the course very much. Afternoon tea was

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DESCRIBES SCHOOL BILL

At a recent meeting of Loughheed U.F.W.A. Local, reports Mrs. G. Sax, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., "gave a very interesting account of the new Educational Bill, which was enjoyed. I think we all understand the bill better now." This Local cleared \$40.45 from serving refreshments at a dance, and raffling a cake donated by Mrs. Zipperer. A special meeting was held to prepare a "Sunshine Box" for a needy family in the district.

AT HIGH RIVER

Two very fine papers on horticultural subjects were given at a recent meeting of High River U.F.W.A. Local, says the *High River Times*. Mrs. Sheeley spoke on Flower Culture and Mrs. W. Brocklebank on trees and shrubs. Many practical tips were given as guides to success. In the absence of Mrs. I. Laycraft, Mrs. Wight handled the Current Events topic. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. D. G. Bell, with Mrs. Horrel as assisting hostess. Mrs. Alex Fraser presided.

ENJOY OFFICERS' VISIT

Midway U.F.W.A. Local recently enjoyed a visit from Mrs. F. E. Wyman,

First Vice-president, and Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Director, writes Mrs. C. Mapston, secretary. "Mrs. Buckley gave a very interesting talk on organization work, and showed the importance of individual effort by the members of a Local. Mrs. Wyman delivered an address on legislation and explained several points of law. We certainly feel that our afternoon was well spent and that we derived a great deal of benefit from it."

Constituency Conference

A conference of U.F.W.A. members in the Sedgewick constituency is being arranged by Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, and will be held on June 4th, in Bunnin's Hall, Loughheed, beginning at 10 a.m. Resolutions to be sent to the constituency convention will be discussed. In connection with the conference, a contest of Canadian-made articles is being held.

FAREWELL PARTY

Members of Willow Bank U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals recently gave a farewell party to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Short, says a report from Mrs. Fred Lyons, secretary. After a program of songs, recitations and dialogues, the president of the U.F.A. Local, Mr. Dyer, presented Mr. and Mrs. Short with a leather travelling

FREEDOM WOMEN'S COMMITTEE



The Women's Committee of Freedom U.F.W.A. Local hold monthly meetings in the afternoons, usually in the homes of members, writes Mrs. Anderson, secretary of the committee. Last October the money on hand was invested in materials to be made up; and a sale of the articles produced was held in December, to raise funds for delegate's expenses. "The men helped us and so made up quite a variety sale," says Mrs. Anderson, "and we realized a good sum, which we have turned over to the Local. Since March we have been sewing for our next bazaar in December. We meet every month with the men, and they depend on us for help with programs. We take a very keen interest in the monthly bulletins sent out from Central Office and appoint our conveners, who respond every month with papers."

bag, expressing the regret of the two Locals at losing such loyal members, and wishing them every success. Lunch and dancing followed. At the last meeting of this Local, the members quilted a nice cloth quilt, the business meeting and tea following. During the summer meetings will be held in the hall, and the members will take turns in looking after the refreshments.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION

"On April 3rd, 4th and 5th our Craig-myle U.F.W.A. Local held a very successful demonstration on Home Decorating, under the direction of Miss Hutton of the Home Service Bureau," says a report from Mrs. M. E. MacCrimmon, secretary. "We had a fine attendance throughout, in spite of a bad snowstorm. Our members created some very beautiful decorative pieces out of old and battered articles, and were more than pleased with their first attempt in this line of work. It is an exceedingly pleasing course for the farm housewife, because it is such a treat to get away from the monotony of the usual Monday to Saturday order of housework, and we are all now working out Miss Hutton's ideas and hints in our spring housecleanings."

FAIRDONIAN VALLEY

Sixteen members and several visitors attended the April meeting of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local, states a report from Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary, when a good deal of business was disposed of. It was decided to contribute to the Junior Conference Fund. Mrs. Warr's bulletin on the C.C.A. meeting was read and the resolutions dealt with by that meeting were discussed. It was decided to co-operate in holding a special U.F.A. Sunday meeting. Mrs. Curtis gave a paper on Current Events. Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, was present and explained to the members the details of the Canadian Women's Handicraft Contest to be held in conjunction with the U.F.W.A. Conference in June. Tea was served by the hostess, Mrs. A. D. Carmichael.

AT CARSELAND

For the first three months of the year, Carseland U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals held their meetings at the same time and place, in separate rooms, combining afterwards for a social gathering. All of these meetings proved very successful, reports Mrs. S. Melendy, secretary, and a large number of young people also attended. At the approach of the busy season this was discontinued, the first separate meeting of the U.F.W.A. Local being held at the home of Mrs. G. W. Wilkes, with an attendance of seventeen. The roll call was responded to with spring hints. The meeting decided to send a delegate to the Junior Conference; the names of all eligible candidates were placed on slips of paper and drawn. This Local is holding a three-day course in basketry early in July, and committees were appointed to serve lunches. The Carseland School Fair and the Junior Red Cross were each voted \$5. It was decided to make a quilt, proceeds of the sale to go to the United Church parsonage fund.

OVERHEARD IN HONOLULU

First Man (obviously musician)—Kreislser is in town tonight. Wanta go?
Second Man—Naw! These automobile shows bore me.—*The Etude*.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



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Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 7-8 yards of material 32 inches wide or wider. For yoke banks and belt of contrasting material 1-4 yard 39 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. The width of the frock at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is 1 3-4 yard. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Abernethy Biscuits: Crumble into 2 cups white flour 2 tablespoons of butter; then add 2 tablespoons sugar, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoon of baking powder, and a small teaspoon of caraway seeds. Beat 1 egg, add to it 3 tablespoons milk, and moisten the dry ingredients with these. Turn out and knead, then roll out half an inch thick. Cut with small biscuit-cutter, prick centres, and bake in a moderate oven until the biscuits are of a pale yellow color.

August Pudding: (But just as good in May). Put in a double boiler 1 quart of milk, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter,

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and scald. Add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and 2 heaping tablespoons of cornstarch, dissolved in a little cold milk. Stir until thick, then cool. Have ready 2 bananas and 1 orange, cut into small pieces in a dessert dish, and pour the custard over these. Whip up the whites of the two eggs with a little sugar, put on top and serve.

Belgian Eggs: Melt 1 tablespoon butter in a small frying pan, add 1-2 cup rich milk; when almost at the boiling point break in carefully four eggs, and sprinkle with salt, pepper and a very little cayenne. When the eggs are almost set, sprinkle over all 2 tablespoons grated cheese. Have ready 4 slices of hot buttered toast, and place an egg on each. Sprinkle with paprika, then with finely minced parsley; pour the milk around, and serve immediately.

IMPROVE COMMUNITY HALL

"De Winton U.F.W.A. Local held a most enjoyable and profitable concert and dance in the Community Hall early in the spring," writes Mrs. G. Heaver, vice-president. "Calgary artists assisted local talent for the concert. During the evening a hand-made quilt, the work of one of our members, was disposed of, netting the sum of \$42. The effort was organized to aid improvements to the Hall, and it was very gratifying to all concerned to realize the sum of \$85 clear."

TOFIELD U.F.W.A. PROGRAM

Tofield U.F.W.A. Local are using the following program for their 1929 meetings, two being held each month:

January: Roll call, New Year's Resolution; Paper, Mrs. M. Seale, Labor-saving Devices to Help Solve the Hired Help Problem, and Proper Kitchen Utensils. Joint meeting with U.F.A. Local for Convention reports.

February: Roll call, rhyme for Valentine Day; paper, Mrs. Murray, The Romance of Rayon and Its Care. Debate.

March: Roll call, Irish stories; paper, Millinery. Roll call, Housecleaning Hints; paper, Mrs. Phillips, Care of Linoleum Rugs and Refinishing Furniture.

April: Roll call, Easter suggestions; paper, Mrs. Gray, Shrubbery for the Farm Home. Roll call, Baking Doughnuts; paper, Mrs. Dodds, Women of Foreign Lands.

May: Roll call, Something My Mother Taught Me; paper, Mrs. Bowick, Garden Pests and Their Control. Roll call, Shortcuts in Housework; paper, Mrs. Seale, Making our Organization Most Effective.

June: Social Meeting. Roll call, Ways of Using Canned Meats; paper, Mrs. Baines, Furnishing a Room for Girls; paper, Mrs. Bearisto, Furnishing a Room for Boys.

July: Picnic. Roll call, Summer Beverages; demonstration, Mrs. J. Francis, Salad Making.

August: Roll call, What to Do in Case of Poisoning; paper, Mrs. G. Francis, Balanced Meals. Roll Call, suggestions for Next Year's Program; Social Afternoon, with grab bag containing articles made of flour sacks.

September: Roll call, Baking Day Hints; paper, Mrs. Baptist, Benefits of Co-operation. Roll call, Current Events; round table talk on altering paper patterns.

October: Roll call, Favorite Verse; paper, How to Keep the Boys on the Farm. U.F.W.A. Birthday Party.

November: Roll call, Cure for the Blues; paper, Mrs. Lee, Evening Enter-

Honored on Diamond Wedding Anniversary



Mr. and Mrs. William Nixon

Honored by U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals and other organizations at Craigmyle gathering —"A True Frontiersman"

On the occasion of their sixtieth wedding anniversary, on December 24th last, Mr. and Mrs. William Nixon, of Craigmyle, were presented with an up-to-date radio set from their friends and neighbors, and Mrs. Nixon was also made the recipient of a handsome diamond pin. The presentation address was delivered by J. E. Blore, president of Surprise U.F.A. Local, and was signed also by the presidents of Craigmyle U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals, Craigmyle United Church Ladies' Aid, and the Craigmyle Board of Trade. After congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Nixon on celebrating their diamond wedding day, the address spoke of the respect they had earned in twenty years' residence in the community, and hailed Mr. Nixon as "a true frontiersman," his life having been spent on four frontiers.

Mr. Nixon was born in Ireland in 1844, and came to Canada with his parents at the age of two years, the ocean voyage being accomplished in six weeks' time, by sailing vessel. The family lived in Caledonia county in Ontario, and later in Simcoe county. Here Mr. and Mrs. Nixon were married in 1868, and two years later they moved to the then unorganized part of the United States which is now North Dakota, coming to the Craigmyle district in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon had thirteen children, of whom nine are living.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are hearty supporters of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and have been members since the organization of the Craigmyle Locals took place.

tainments in the Home. Roll call, Practical Pointers; paper, Mrs. Carlisle, Suggestions for Christmas Gifts.

December: Roll call, Favorite Quotation; election of officers; secretary's report; exchange of Christmas gifts.

PRESENTATION AT POPLAR GROVE

Poplar Grove U.F.W.A. Local has eleven members on the roll and has done splendidly this year so far, reports Mrs. William Brown, one of the members.

Mrs. J. Thompson and Mrs. H. Kirkland are the officers. Presentation of a handsome china teaset was made to Mrs. McBlane, former secretary, on her removal from the district. In April the Local put on a play and dance, which was a huge success, proceeds going to the piano fund. It is planned to repeat the play at nearby points, a little later in the season. A millinery demonstration, conducted by Mrs. Nye of the Women's Bureau Service was held recently, and was found very useful.

DIRECTOR FOR PEACE RIVER

Mrs. Charles Strong, of Waterhole, has been appointed U.F.W.A. Director for Peace River North by the U.F.W.A. Executive. The appointment was made necessary as Mrs. Forbes, who was elected at the Annual Convention though not present, was unable to act owing to home duties. Mrs. Strong has been president of Waterhole U.F.W.A. Local for the past three years.

WHO FOOTS THE BILL?

(Drumheller Mail)

The *Calgary Albertan*, in an editorial on Thursday last, took Professor A. E. Ottewell to task for that portion of his speech made in Drumheller, where he stated that the millions of private capital invested in armament plants made an effective barrier to disarmament.

The *Albertan* dismisses the suggestion that armament money can buy publicity, yet we recently heard a series of speeches over the radio when certain super-patriots of the United States were describing all opponents to the fifteen-cruiser bill, recently enacted, as Bolsheviks and traitors to their country.

Before we tuned out these one-hundred and one percenters, we wondered who was footing the bill for this highly edifying propaganda, and in view of the recent revelations concerning the millions of dollars spent in introducing anti-public ownership propaganda into U.S. educational mills, we have shrewd suspicions that the gentlemen, usually ex-military or naval men, who made the spirited radio talks advocating bigger and better battle-ships, were inspired by certain interests who hoped to benefit financially with the passing of that measure.

Certain Washington correspondents also spoke of extensive lobbying prior to the passage of the cruiser bill, and it would be interesting to know who were responsible for their presence—because lobbyists are highly paid men in this age of specialization.

It has long since been accepted that the hirelings of Herr Krupp played an important part in determining German policy on matters pertaining to armaments (and not German alone—*Editor, The U.F.A.*) and it is not unreasonable to suppose, as Professor Ottewell suggested, that the prosperity of armament and munition manufacturers depends largely on breaking down sales-resistance of Governments by seeking to create a public opinion in their favor.

STARCH FROM SURPLUS POTATOES

In order to provide an additional outlet for potatoes grown in the Province of New Brunswick the Provincial Department of Agriculture is encouraging the erection and operation of starch plants in the principal potato-raising districts.

The first starch factory in New Brunswick will be opened shortly at Hartland, Carleton County, and the first order, which has already been received, came from the largest window shade and curtain manufacturers in Canada.

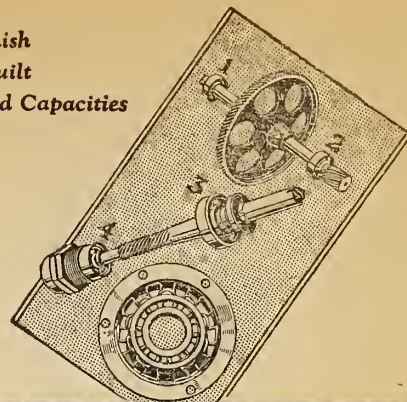
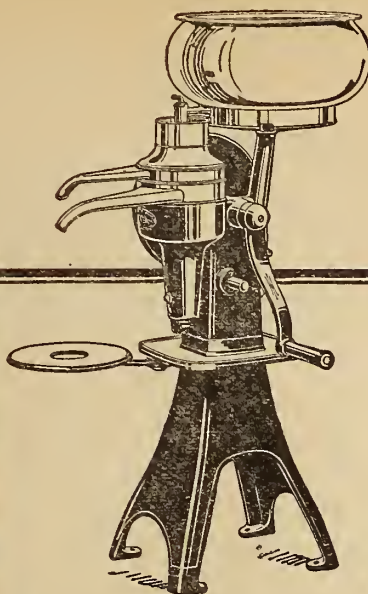
OVERHEARD ON THE "EL"

First Woman—I think the way she treats her husband is positively awful.

Second Woman—Well, to say the least, she's awfully positive.—*Life*.

Close Skimming
Easily Washed
Self-Oiling

Japanned Finish
Durably Built
Increased Capacities



In all six sizes of the McCormick-Deering Cream Separator, four high-grade ball bearings are used at points 1, 2, 3, and 4, shown above.

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It's the combination of ball bearings and positive, automatic oiling that makes the McCormick-Deering Cream Separator so easy to turn. Try the one on display at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and see for yourself how easily and quickly you can make the bowl run at separating speed.

Examine the scientifically designed discs that skim warm or cold milk with maximum butter fat recovery. And remember to notice how readily the glossy japanned finish wipes clean.

McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separators come in six sizes—from 500 to 1500 pounds of milk per hour—and all sizes will positively skim their rated capacities.

Information will be sent on request.

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McCORMICK-DEERING Ball-Bearing CREAM SEPARATORS

CENTRAL ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Our sale of Pure-bred Males will be held on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th, 1929

For information and catalogue apply to the Secretary.

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President

D. F. CHISHOLM,
Secretary.

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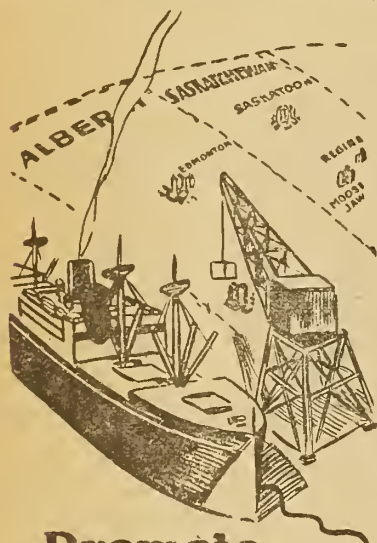
A smooth powerful, long lasting joint—it protects your belt ends and insures dependable service. Used and recommended by leading manufacturers of threshing machines and belting—and by farmers everywhere. Your dealer has it. Ask for it by name.

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Vancouver, Canada 1-S.P.I.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Few Features of Junior Conference Week

Dear Juniors:

We have mentioned to you, in previous issues, the grain grading contest that is to be held at the Junior Conference and we are pleased to be able to give you at this time further details regarding it. Contestants will be asked to grade different samples of grains supplied by the University, and the judge will be Mr. W. J. Stephen, Secretary of the Provincial Seed Growers' Association. This contest should prove most interesting, and we hope that your delegate has received instructions to take part in it. The prizes are being donated by the Wheat Pool and are fifteen dollars, first prize; ten dollars, second prize; and five dollars, third prize.

Two other items on our program for Conference week, which will, we feel, be of special interest, are the visits to the Dairy Pool plant in Edmonton, and the Egg and Poultry Pool. At the Dairy Pool you will be shown the process milk goes through to become bottled, pasteurized milk, and at the Egg and Poultry Pool a demonstration will be given in killing and dressing fowl.

There are less than three short weeks to Junior Conference, so if you have not yet sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund, elected your delegates, and sent in their names to the University, please do not wait any longer, but do so at once.

And if the Secretaries of the various Locals have any membership dues on hand, or any outstanding ones that they can collect, please collect them and send them in to Central Office right away. They are needed to help your Director win the membership contest that you have received notices about.

Fraternally yours,

EDNA HULL,
Secretary.

Juniors and the Institute of Co-operation

Another event of interest to the Junior U.F.A. is the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, which this year is being held at the three schools of Agriculture, June 24th to 29th. This year, again, our Juniors are invited to attend, with railway fare and board paid. No allowance will be made for those electing to travel by auto.

Boys and girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one are eligible to attend, and in order to secure the benefit of the free attendance, Juniors must be present at the Institute not less than three days out of the four. The Institutes are being held at the Schools of Agriculture at Olds and Vermilion, and at Lethbridge.

Those Locals in the School District of Olds, attend at Olds, those in the Vermilion District attend at Vermilion, and those in the Raymond and Claresholm Districts attend at Lethbridge. The persons chosen by their Local to attend should apply personally to the Registrar in their

District. Applications should be sent to M. L. Freng, District Agriculturist, Lethbridge, Registrar for Lethbridge; W. J. Elliott, Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Registrar for Vermilion; F. S. Grisdale, Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds, Registrar for Olds, and should be sent in not later than June 15th.

Here is a splendid opportunity for sixty of our Juniors to enjoy and benefit from four days of excellent lectures on the various phases of Co-operative activity given by world leaders in this movement. This year the Juniors will not attend special lectures; they will listen to the same lectures as the older people, but they will not be expected to attend all lectures; and recreation and visits to the Experimental Farms and other places of interest will be provided. You will enjoy every minute of it; the speeches will interest you, and the life you will lead during those four days will prove delightfully pleasant. We trust that every one of our Junior Locals will take advantage of this offer and send a delegate to the Institute.

E.M.H.

HORSES WIN DECISION

"The Lone Pine Juniors," writes their Secretary, Annie McCulloch, "held their meeting on the 10th of April with thirteen present." The debate on "Horses versus the Tractor for farm work" turned out very nicely, the decision being given, however, in favor of the horses. A dance is being arranged for May 10th.

NEW LOCAL

At the last regular meeting of the Brownfield U.F.A. Local, Mr. Charlie Mills, President, Junior Branch, was in attendance and organized a Junior Local, with a sign-up of twenty-two members. The following officers were elected: President, J. Wallace Bargholz; Vice-President, H. Maxfield Carter; Secretary, William Butterwick.

ALL MEMBERS HELP

At the last meeting of the Stanmore Juniors, the roll call was answered with jokes. Ivy Adams spoke on "Sir Francis Drake," and Charlie Burton spoke on "India." All the rest of the members present recited, sang, or played the piano. Every member is expected to help at the meetings by giving a speech or contributing to the social program.—Amy Adams, Secretary, Stanmore Juniors.

BISMARK JUNIORS

The April meeting of the Bismark Juniors was held at the home of Douglas Bresee on April 8th. There was quite a creditable attendance and a few new members joined. The matter of Conference delegates was discussed and it was decided to send Sarah Deuel and Douglas Bresee. Lily Archibald, who won a medal in the public speaking contest of 1928, was chosen to represent Bismark Juniors in the same contest this year. After the business of the meeting was concluded, the second game in the card tournament was staged. The evening was brought

to a close by the serving of a very dainty lunch.—Reporter, Bismark Juniors.

WASKATENAU ACTIVITIES

The April 6th meeting of the Waskatenau Juniors was held at the home of Mrs. D. C. West. At this meeting all final arrangements were made for taking the play to Gibbons on April 12th. The program for the evening was a talk on "The demand for the removal of the Board of Grain Commissioners," by Mrs. A. H. Warr. The meeting of April 12th was held at the home of Mrs. A. H. Warr. The financial report of presenting the play at Gibbons was given by the Secretary. The play was well attended and much appreciated both at Waskatenau and Gibbons, and netted the Local in all above expenses, sixty dollars. It was decided to donate five dollars to the Athabaska U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association. The program following the meeting was a talk on "Transportation in Canada," by one of the members, Mr. Clarence Lewis.—Dorothy Warr, Reporter, Waskatenau Juniors.

Short Course in Agriculture at University Proves Success

Students, All Practical Farmers, Find Classes at Edmonton of Great Value

"Students came from all parts of the Province, from Peace River on the north, to Medicine Hat on the south and Lloydminster on the east," states a report of the annual short course in agriculture arranged by the faculty of Agriculture of Alberta University, received by *The U.F.A.* The course was concluded some time ago.

"The classes were well attended and all students were very pleased with the subjects covered by the course and expressed their appreciation on many occasions, privately and publicly.

"The students were all practical farmers who came eager to obtain any information that might be useful to them in their agricultural work and anxious to get the latest and most up-to-date developments in farming. The work this year followed along the same line as the class of last year.

"Subjects listed were: Farm Engineering, Field Crops, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Soil Entomology, Veterinary Surgery, Law, Transportation and Poultry.

Soviet Government's Success

"The class also had two special lectures of great interest. Professor Swanson of Saskatchewan University gave us an outline of his trip through Soviet Russia. He assured the class that the Soviet Government was proving an undoubted success and he regretted that they were not being given the credit in this country that they are entitled to for what they have achieved.

"Dr. Warbasse, from the U.S.A., gave a very interesting lecture on co-operation. He said that in the U.S. the financial interests control the country and he was afraid they had a great hold in Canada from what he was able to see; in his opinion the hope of the future was in co-operation and he stressed the necessity of consumers co-operation and co-operative banks. When asked the question, 'Would it be advisable for the Wheat Pool to issue its own paper money in payment for wheat, payments being made as at present, the wheat being th

security for the issue of the paper money?' Dr. Warbasse replying said, 'Yes, by all means, even if it is necessary to petition the Government for an Act to allow the Pool to do so,' and he hoped we would not delay too long as the longer we waited the more difficult it would be.

"The class went for a trip through the Government Elevator, Swift's Packing Plant, the Government Seed Cleaning Plant, and saw all the plants in operation.

"Dean Howes challenged the class to a game of hockey against the professors. The game was played before a very interested audience and resulted in a walk-away, the Hay Seeds winning nine to four.

"Unfortunately Dean Howes was taken ill and was unable to be with the class the last week. His cheery presence was very much missed by all, even to be scolded by him was a pleasure, said a student.

Classes by Radio

"A banquet was arranged at which all attended. Dr. Rutherford presided. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Wallace who welcomed the class, and said in his opinion classes for grown-ups was the trend of the times, and he expected to see more use made of the radio for educational work, and was looking forward to the day, in the not very distant future, when they would have classes of University of Alberta students doing their work at far distant homes and taking their lectures at regular hours by radio.

"Two of the students spoke on behalf of the class, Mr. Elliot, of Busby, representing the north and Mr. Hagerman, of Vulcan, of the south. Mr. Haythork, of the East Edmonton, on behalf of the class presented to the faculty of agriculture a fine electrical clock inscribed to the Faculty of Agriculture from the Short Course Class of 1929.

"Miss Milline, who lectured to the class on poultry, was the recipient of a gift, presented by Donald McLachlan, of Clyde, with the compliments of the class.

"The short course was voted a great success by the students and many of them are looking forward to the continuance of this work warranted by the success of the classes of 1928 and 1929."

"A Bid for Equality"

The *Western Producer*, of Saskatoon, states sarcastically in a recent issue:

By coming forward with a preposterous proposal that all nations should disarm, Russia, a year ago, put herself beyond the pale of civilized nations. Before that time she had been looked upon askance by respectable members of the world family of nations and that infamous proposal put the finishing touch to a long career of infamy. There is hope now that she may be forgiven and admitted once more to the ranks of the righteous. Last week a dispatch from Moscow indicated that there had been a mining disaster in which twenty-seven miners had lost their lives. Surely no more specific proof that she was quite on a par with the United States, Great Britain and the rest of the world, could be required. Pennsylvania, Wales and Belgium can no longer claim superiority.

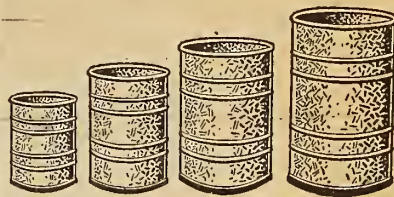
POOR LAMB

"Isn't it hard," said the landlady, "to think this poor lamb was cut down in its youth to satisfy our appetites?"

"Yes," replied the unhappy boarder at the end of the table, "it is tough."—*The Butcher.*

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Think of the time and labor you save by having plenty of storage for your soft water.



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Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission

NOTICE is hereby given that a public session of the Commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, and authorized by an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, made in Council on the 15th day of January, 1929, to extend its inquiry into the Province of Alberta, will be held at the following points in Alberta on the dates named:

Date	Place	Hour
1929		
May 20-24	Court House, Edmonton	10 a.m.
27-28	Camrose	2 p.m. 27th
29-30	Stettler	2 p.m. 29th
June 3-7	Court House, Calgary	10 a.m.
10-11	Clareholm	2 p.m. 10th
12-13	Lethbridge	2 p.m. 12th
14	Medicine Hat	10 a.m.

All persons having information bearing on the grading, mixing, handling and marketing of grain, and the various agencies and channels through which it passes, and other matters incidental thereto, which they believe would be helpful to the Commissioners, are invited to attend and present such information at one of the sessions of the Commission.

F. H. AULD, Secretary.
April 30th, 1929.

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A deposit of \$20.00 which is later applied on flying instruction will enable us to mail you our ground course for study at home.

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Manager



Many Inquiries Are Received re Plans For Co-op Institute

Indications Are That Decision to Hold
Sessions at Three Centres is
Justified

From present indications, the decision of the committee in charge of arrangements to hold the Alberta Institutes of Co-operation at three points in the Province this year has been justified. Inquiries expressing the keenest interest have been received from many points in the districts tributary to Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion where the meetings will be held during the last week of June.

The farmers who attended last year's institute, held at Edmonton, the first of its kind in the Dominion, will recall the inspiring and instructive messages brought by leaders in the field of co-operation from all parts of the continent. Of equal interest will be the contribution made by the speakers who will appear on the program this year at the three institutes.

Under the direction of the trustees of the Wheat Board surplus funds, general arrangements for the different meetings are being made by a central executive committee at Edmonton. This body in turn is working with a local committee at each of the three points. Strong and enthusiastic committees formed at Olds, at Lethbridge, and at Vermilion, already have plans well under way which will assure the success of their local institutes.

Completing Arrangements

A meeting of the Olds committee on April 27th, was addressed by R. O. German, Secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and J. R. Love, Secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool, conferred with the Vermilion local committee on May 4th. Similar arrangements were made on May 10th at Lethbridge, where the central executive committee was represented by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U.F.A.

A special feature of each institute meeting will be the attendance of some fifty boys and girls, for whose instruction and entertainment arrangements are being made. It is pointed out by the registrars that the farmers and juniors who plan to attend should make application at an early date to ensure accommodation, as from the interest shown at the present time this will undoubtedly be at a premium.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION IN N.S.

Fisheries production in Nova Scotia during 1928 was valued at \$11,570,387, a gain of nearly \$800,000 over the total of \$10,783,631 in the preceding year. The cod fishery, which is of chief importance to the Province, had a value in 1928 of \$4,406,507, an increase of 27 per cent over 1927. The lobster fishery was next in importance with a value of \$3,048,255.

EGGS TO BUENOS AIRES

A sample shipment of Canadian eggs to Buenos Aires, Argentine, made by the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture has, according to cable advice of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner there, created a very favorable impression among the buyers and the prospects for a good market for eggs from the Dominion in the Argentine are encouraging.

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Electric Steel Castings of All Kinds
Mine Car Wheels

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Ornamental Iron Works

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JUNE 24th to 29th, 1929

To the Registrar:

APPLICATION FORM

Alberta Institute of Co-operation

LETHBRIDGE, OLDS, VERMILION

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held during the last week in June.

I am especially interested in the following branch or branches of co-operation:

Wheat.....Livestock.....Dairy.....
Poultry.....Consumers' Co-operative.....

I wish to have accommodation reserved for the following dates:

I am enclosing herewith registration fee of \$1.00.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....
Nearest Railway Station.....Age, (if under 22).....

Send your application form to the registrar at the place you desire to attend.

M. L. FRENG, F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal,
District Agriculturist, School of Agriculture, School of Agriculture,
Lethbridge, Alta. Olds, Alta. Vermilion

ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

LETHBRIDGE - OLDS - VERMILION

JUNE 24-29, 1929

Last year the Institute of Co-operation held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, proved to be a wonderful contribution to the advancement of co-operative education. In order that all parts of the Province may be served the Institute will be held this year at Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion, during the week of June 24th to 29th. On the program will be such outstanding authorities on various phases of co-operative activity as the following:

PROF. THEODORE MACKLIN, Professor of Marketing, University of Wisconsin.

DR. CLYDE L. KING, Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

PROF. J. T. HORNER, Secretary of Dairy Products Research Bureau, Detroit, Mich.

JOHN BRANDT, President of Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minn.

PROF. E. G. NOURSE, Chief of Agricultural Division of Institute of Economics, Washington, D.C.

C. B. DENMAN, President of the National Live Stock Producers' Assoc., Chicago. and many others.

Further information on the Institute will be given in subsequent issues of this paper.

Accommodation for some 200 is being arranged for at each point at a nominal cost. In order that reservations may be made, send your application as early as possible to the registrar of the Institute which you plan to attend.

Applications should be sent to

M. L. FRENG, District Agriculturist, Lethbridge, Registrar for Lethbridge.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Registrar for Vermilion.

F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds, Registrar for Olds.

(Fill in application form on opposite page)

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Livestock Pool Re-Sign-up June 1st to July 31st, 1929

DRIVE FOR MEMBERSHIP TO BE PUT ON BY LOCAL SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS—CENTRAL BOARD BUSY ORGANIZING DRIVE

New Contracts and Literature to Be Out in Country by June 1st, 1929

The Provincial Livestock Pool Board is busy with the details of getting the new contracts and literature in the hands of the printer so that it will be available in the country by June 1st.

Local Associations who have control of the sign-up campaign are all holding their Annual or Semi-Annual meetings during the first part of June. Members should make a great effort to make these meetings a success by seeing that the attendance is as near 100 per cent as possible. This is the ideal and logical time for members to avail themselves of all information concerning the organization. While there is no organization fee for members who re-sign by the first of August, it is to the interest of all that the sign-up be done as quickly, economically and as cheaply as possible. All money saved from the Re-Sign-Up campaign stands at the credit of the members in the organization and can be spent in giving additional service to our members. This organization is ours and in accepting the responsibility of membership we should accept the responsibility of organization economy just as we accept the responsibility of personal economy.

Livestock Prices Versus Grain Prices

On the eve of going to press, hogs were 13c; top steers 11.75; choice heifers 9.75; choice cows 8.75; lambs 11.00-13.00; cash grain No. 1, \$1.11½; 2 C.W. oats 48c; 3 C.W. barley 66c at the head of the Lakes. After taking the freight and handling charges, grain prices are far from as attractive as livestock. The future option markets on grain do not hold much promise.

The wheat producers of the West, through the good prices of the Wheat Pool, have increased their acreage by 50 per cent. If they had not neglected to build up marketing organizations for other agricultural commodities of equal strength to the Wheat Pool, we would not have had an overproduction of wheat at the expense of a livestock shortage, and a proper balance in agricultural products and prices would have been maintained. Livestock producers today must organize their selling agency to the highest possible degree

of efficiency to avoid or slow down the slump in livestock prices that will be inevitable if the grain farmers begin to market their low priced grain through livestock.

The American Duty on Livestock

The new U.S. Tariff Bill has just been introduced in Congress at Washington. The increases against livestock are not as severe as were anticipated. Live cattle, both stocker and butcher, remain unchanged at 1½c for 1000 lbs. animals, and 2c over 1000-lbs. The duty on live hogs has been raised from ¾c to 2c per lb. and from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head on sheep. Dressed beef and pork, cured meats and lard, all bear a heavy increase.

At the present time few Western Canada hogs are going to the States because of our higher prices here than on their markets, though this increased duty will be very burdensome to Western

Canada farmers as soon as a surplus of hogs arises and an outlet is necessary. The leaving alone of the duty on stocker and butcher cattle will assist very materially in maintaining our markets for those classes of cattle and we trust that the bill will go through the House unchanged in this respect. The raise in sheep duty from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head will undoubtedly affect our lamb market to that extent.

Tables Show Trend of Pork Prices Last Year

Below are three tables showing the trend of prices of live, dressed and cured pork over the last year and also a table showing the percentage of hogs that were marketed at the various prices on the Edmonton Stock Yards. In these tables can probably be found the reason why the Danes get 60c out of the consumers' dollar and the Canadian farmer a little better than 30c.

The following were the Hog Prices on the Edmonton market showing trend of the market:

Week Ending	Thick Smooth
January 13th.....	8.10
February 10th.....	8.25
March 16th.....	8.30
April 20th.....	8.85
May 11th.....	9.75
June 22nd.....	10.65
July 20th.....	11.05
August 24th.....	13.25
September 21st.....	12.50
October 17th.....	9.45
November 9th.....	8.50
December 7th.....	8.25

Number of hogs marketed at various prices on the Edmonton market and the percentage at that price of the total number marketed:

Number	Price	Percentage
64952.....	8.10- 9.00.....	61.2
13694.....	9.00-10.00.....	12.9
9949.....	10.00-11.00.....	9.3
5105.....	11.00-12.00.....	4.8
5716.....	12.00-13.00.....	5.4
6860.....	13.00-13.25.....	6.4

106276

Price range for year.....8.10-13.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS, 1928 (DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pork, dressed carcass..... Winnipeg.....	.15	.13	.13	.13½	.15	.17	.17	.20	.22	.18	.16	.16	.1629
Pork, dressed carcass..... Vancouver.....	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16	.17½	.21	.21	.19	.16	.16	.1679
Bacon, smoked stand light... Winnipeg.....	.29	.29	.28	.28	.29	.31	.35	.36	.37	.36	.33	.31	.3183
Bacon, smoked stand light... Vancouver.....	.35	.32	.32	.32	.31	.32	.35	.38	.39	.36	.35	.33	.3417
Ham, smoked stand light... Winnipeg.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	.27	.28	.29	.31	.33	.30-31	.28	.27-.28	.2883
Ham, smoked stand light... Vancouver.....	.27	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.28	.31	.32	.31	.30	.28	.2767
Mess Pork, regular barrelled. Winnipeg.....	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	34.677
Mess Pork, regular barrelled. Vancouver.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	48.125

First Experience—and Last

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In reference to my article in your April 15th issue under the heading of "Into the Packer's Bag," I have received a letter from W. A. Careless, of Busby, which rather puts a different light on the contention of Mr. Sager, of Sangudo, that producers could save from \$10.00 to \$15.00 on 15 hogs by shipping straight to the plant.

Mr. Sager writes: "On April 2nd I shipped four hogs by truck to the Pool. On April 8th I received my returns and found that the truck driver had delivered them to the packing plant. I was paid 11.00 for T.S. and had 36 lb. shrink, while yard price was 11.25 for T.S., fed and watered. I may state that I have always shipped to the Pool. This is my first experience to the plant and the last."

Yours truly,

The ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE
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Per Wm. Young.

UNIVERSITY BROADCAST

The broadcasting program of station CKUA, University of Alberta, includes a Homemakers' Hour from 3 to 4 p.m. on each Monday and Thursday during May; Children's Half Hour at 5:30 p.m. of the same days; and a dinner hour of music at 6 p.m. The remainder of the program is given in detail below.

Thursday, May 16th, 8 to 10 p.m.—Special University Broadcast by members of the staff; Address by Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University.

Sunday, May 19th, 3 to 4:30 p.m.—Musical program.

Monday, May 20th, 8 p.m.—Young People's Program; 8:20 p.m.—Affiliated Colleges' Program; 8:45 p.m.—Extension Lecture; 9 p.m.—Program by Edmonton Musical Festival Winners.

Thursday, May 23rd, 2:30 to 4 p.m.—Special Empire Day Broadcast for Schools 8 p.m.—Empire Day Program.

Sunday, May 26th, 3 to 4:30 p.m.—Musical Program.

Monday, May 27th, 8 p.m.—Young People's Program; 8:20 p.m.—Affiliated Colleges' Program; 8:45 p.m.—Extension Lecture: Civic Pride, by Prof. C. S. Burgess; 9 p.m.—Concert.

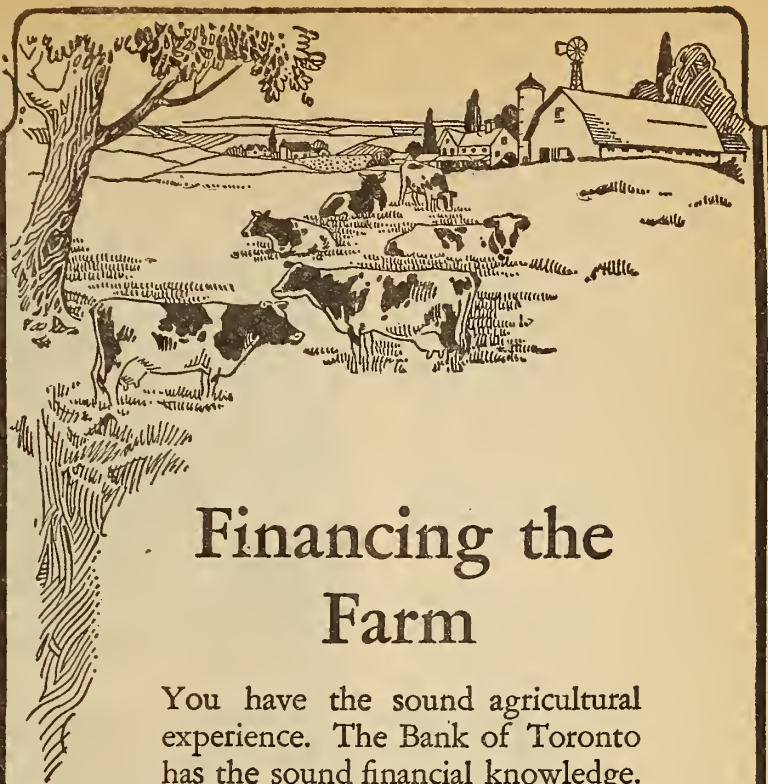
Thursday, May 30th, 8 to 9 p.m.—Concert Hour; 9 p.m.—Farmers' Program; Question Box; 9:45 p.m.—Musical Program.

"FARM HAZARDS"

Hundreds of pictures illustrate as many sources of accident, damage or disease, in a booklet entitled "Farm Hazards", which is being distributed by the Bank of Montreal. A useful feature is the section devoted to clear and concise directions for first aid.

DISTANCE OF THE SUN

A new method of determining the distance of the sun suggested at the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, depends on three accurately known measurements; the velocity of light the wave-lengths of spectrum lines, and the shape of the Earth's orbit. Daily observations of the spectrum of the sun's centre with a constant comparison spectrum have been made for years and preliminary measurements indicate promising results.



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Woodsworth Action re Divorce Bills Is Strongly Commended

“Edmonton Journal” Pays Tribute to
Soundness of Policy Followed to End
Present Folly

As the result of action taken by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., leader of the Labor group in the House of Commons, in insisting upon consideration by the House of Commons of every divorce bill, instead of the usual procedure of passing scores of such bills en bloc in a perfunctory way, Premier King has promised that the matter will be given the attention of the Government before the next session of Parliament, with a view to discovering ways and means of dealing with this matter. (Mrs. Spencer discusses this subject in her letter in the U.F.W.A. section.)

At the present time, in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, there are no divorce courts, but provision is made for divorces to be obtained by special acts of Parliament, initiated in the Senate, which, through a special committee, examines the petitions. The bills are then sent to the Commons. Mr. Woodsworth contended that this situation is intolerable since the House could not, without neglecting its legitimate business, undertake to examine all petitions, and that to pass petitions in large blocks, without any sort of consideration, is farcical. He was supported by Henri Bourassa, one of the outstanding French-Canadian members of the House.

In view of the fact that repeated efforts to end this objectionable situation have failed, Mr. Woodsworth, whose group co-operates closely with the U.F.A. and the Progressives, took the effective course described above. Action was taken after a bill to provide for a divorce court in Ontario had been rejected, with comparatively little consideration. It now appears, in view of Mr. King's statement, that the Government has been placed in a position by Mr. Woodsworth, in which the importance of ending the farce of Parliamentary divorces, can no longer be ignored.

We publish below the comment of the *Edmonton Journal* upon Mr. Woodsworth's fight in Parliament upon this issue. The *Journal* declares that the Labor leader has rendered a public service by the bold and effective course which he has taken during the past few weeks.

The *Journal* declares editorially:

MR. WOODSWORTH'S THREAT

“Consternation was caused at Ottawa by Mr. Woodsworth's threat to call for a division on each divorce bill. Even if none of them were discussed, this would, it has been estimated, lengthen the session by eleven days. The delay for which he was responsible on Monday, when he held up two of these measures, was aggravating to his fellow-members, who are now looking forward to prorogation. But it was only a taste of what he promised.

“The Winnipeg Labor member has adopted this procedure for the purposes of impressing on the House and on the country the folly of the system of granting divorces by legislation. He wants them handled by the courts in all parts of Canada, as they are already in some. But a bill to give the jurisdiction to the courts of Ontario, the petitions from which

Province reaching Parliament each year are now very numerous, was defeated earlier in the session.

Argument Quite Sound

“Mr. Woodsworth's argument is quite sound. If Parliament is to have the decision as to whether people are to be divorced or not, it is clearly its duty to consider the merits of each petition. There is no excuse for rushing through the various pieces of legislation, as has been done. It is true that the evidence is first weighed by a Senate committee. But the way in which it has done its work is attacked by Mr. Woodsworth and at any rate there is no reason why its findings should be taken wholly on trust any more than those of any other committee.

“It is clear that a remedy needs to be applied and the only one open is for Parliament to pass these functions on to the courts. That step must be brought nearer by the Winnipeg member's action and there is no occasion for the indignation that has been expressed over it. Mr. Bourassa came strongly to his support with the wholly valid contention that it was contrary to the principle of British jurisprudence for a legislative body to assume judicial power under its own legislation.

“Mr. Marcell, in urging that no change be made, spoke about the evils of divorce and hoped that Canada will not imitate the United States in making it easy. But it is not granted by Canadian courts, where they have jurisdiction, on any other grounds than those which are necessary to secure the passage of a bill at Ottawa. The only questions to consider are whether the courts are not better fitted to handle cases than Parliament, whether the latter should burden itself with them and whether it is fair to restrict the right of securing divorce to those who are in a position to meet the large expense that an appeal to Parliament involves. Mr. Woodsworth is rendering a public service in emphasizing, by the step that he has taken, how altogether undesirable it is to maintain the present system for those Provinces where divorces cannot be obtained through the courts.”

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 12)

country, to keep on increasing the agricultural production of the country and still have the farmers enjoying decent conditions of life. The Dominion Government apparently believes it, although Mr. Forke, Minister of Immigration, candidly told Parliament that he had not had much encouragement from the farmers to increase the volume of immigration. Our railway companies are steeped in the belief, although, of course, they have always in the background the revenue to be derived from immigration and the increased volume of agricultural production. It may be noted, however, that railway rates are not fixed according to supply and demand, but, as the Board of Railway Commissioners have more than once stated, on the needs of the railways to pay their expenses and dividends.

Farmers would not object in the least to have the prices for their produce fixed on the same basis, but as that is impossible, they have perforce to remember that it is possible for them to produce so much that they may not get expenses out of their crops, let alone a fair living. This country is producing enough from the soil at the present time, and if the production is increased without any

decrease in the cost, that is, by simply adding to the number of producers and bringing more land under cultivation, the “inexorable law of supply and demand” will reduce our farm homes to the condition of city slums.

Long Future Ahead

There is no need to spend public money in encouraging immigration. There is a long, long future ahead of the human race, and Canada can well afford to develop as slowly as the natural migration of people. That migration will not tend to over-settling the land and the over-production which entails penury on the producers. There is a normal increase in the demand for food stuffs which corresponds to the normal increase of population and to purchasing power, and when the world demands food it will be produced, somewhere. But Canada cannot go on bringing land under cultivation and increasing production regardless of costs and prices without ultimately forcing her agricultural population on to the poverty line. When Mr. Schwab tells the business world there is “no necessity for producing an excess” he was telling them why the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was prosperous, and a multitude of other concerns as well; it is high time the farmers took the hint and got into line as far as the peculiar conditions of their business will allow.

NORWAY'S GRAIN MONOPOLY

The *Wheat Growers Journal*—The “Kornmonotoleit,” Norwegian Government grain monopoly, after July 1st, will be the sole purchaser of all imported grain and flour consumed in Norway, the Department of Commerce has been advised by M. H. Lund, American commercial attache at Oslo. Mr. Lund explains that this new grain monopoly is an outgrowth of the last Norwegian general election.

This majority believes in government rather than private enterprises, and as a result Norway now has a grain monopoly, in addition to the wine monopoly, which has been operating for seven years. The Scandinavian country has had a grain monopoly before, during the stress of the war years, when government administration of food supplies was resorted to in order to prevent profiteering. This wartime monopoly was in operation from 1915 until 1927.

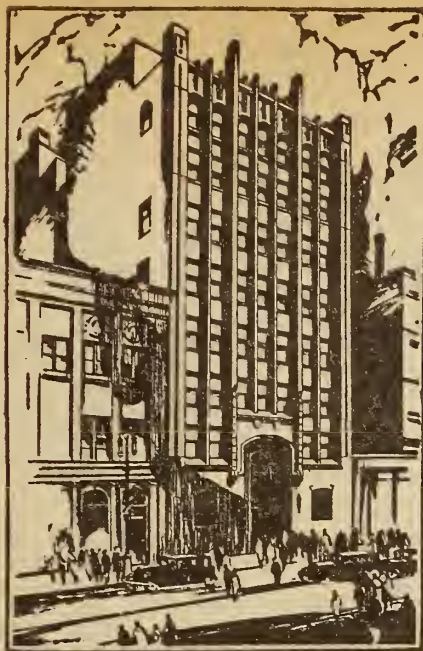
The administrative head of the new grain monopoly is Johnson, former president of the Norwegian Flour Importers' Association, who will be governed in his policies by a committee of seven so-called Kornraad, six of whom are members of the Storting. The seventh is a farmer in Telemark.

The control of flour purchases is not the only object in re-establishing the monopoly. Ultimately it is hoped to develop milling in Norway, which would mean larger imports of wheat and smaller imports of flour.

MORE ABERDEEN

After having presented his fiancée with an engagement ring, an Aberdonian changed his mind and wanted to break off the match.

He asked that the ring should be returned to him, but the girl protested that she couldn't get it off her finger, whereupon the Aberdonian changed his mind again and married her.—*The Scotsman*.



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A MILLER'S OPINION OF THE GRAIN COMMISSION

Giving evidence before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture on April 26th, C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, who has been a member of the Grain Standards Board for 35 years, stated, according to the Canadian Press, that since the resignation of Inspector Gibbs from the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the appointment of Commissioner Jones, no member of the Board "knew anything about grain." This was indicated, he said, by the evidence given before the Turgeon Commission in 1924.

LEGISLATION EXPLAINED

Complicated social and industrial development in the community, said Attorney-General Lymburn in addressing Calgary U.F.A. Local on April 18th, made necessary much new legislation from time to time, and the revision of existing legislation. Mr. Lymburn briefly outlined the history of law-making from early medieval times, and the growth of the present volume of statute laws. He explained at some length the new legislation passed, the old legislation revised and amended, and the bills which were introduced but not passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly. E. R. Briggs, president of the Local, was in the chair.

Correspondence

U.F.A. AND LIQUOR

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

After preparing the way carefully for a favorable hearing, a Mr. Hodson, in your issue of April 15th, sees fit to censure Claresholm U.F.A. and the Convention for entertaining a resolution reaffirming their stand against liquor.

From a writer admittedly at odds with the U.F.A. for years—on vital issues—it is assuming a great deal virtually to tell Claresholm and the Convention that it was impertinent to take such a stand against liquor and Government Control.

The record of Government Control, as I have had occasion elsewhere to point out to this writer, has not been salutary nor the mere drinking of a mild glass of beer.

Beer and rum are allies, not rivals, and the farmers' organizations are highly to be commended on the firm and consistent stand they take on the question.

Yours faithfully,

S. STEVENSON.

413 13th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

April 23rd, 1929.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In the issue of *The U.F.A.* for April 15th, I notice an article by a contributor which I would like to comment on to a certain extent.

This writer states that to include the value of improvement in cities would more nearly equalize the burden of taxation that is now so heavy on farmers. This proposal is of a kind which might be expected from one who has given the subject of taxation no attention or, at best, made but a superficial study of it.

It seems strange that such an important business as taxation should be settled

by rules that are absolutely in contradiction to justice, equality and good business sense. Let us examine this plan of our Government to assess improvement values in the cities and towns. All authorities in political economy are agreed that a tax levied on wealth in the shape of labor products has the effect of increasing prices to consumers and must appear in increased living costs. The cities serve the farmer. Any increased cost of doing business in the cities must be eventually shifted to farmers in higher cost of products.

Interdependence

Is it not possible to get the business of government and the business of raising public revenue on a higher plane than that of competition between the country and town? Can we expect the best progress to be made in Alberta when we spend our time and energies trying to devise plans to help one class at the expense of another? Why should there be any controversy between the city and country? They are mutually interdependent. The success of the one depends on the welfare of the other. Any time lost in bickering means a loss to both. Is there not some common ground upon which they can both agree, upon which a political issue can be determined that will be beneficial to both? The proposal which your contributor so strongly endorses is a detriment to city men and farmers alike. But farmers as well as city men are ignorant of the fundamental principles of taxation. Our ignorance is to be excused to some extent as we have the example before us of those in higher places in government who are just as ignorant of the natural laws which govern taxation.

The average man you meet thinks it makes no difference what you tax as long as the revenue is secured. Political economists tell us there is a vast difference. They tell us that a tax on production of the products of labor increases prices and the consumer must pay. These authorities also tell us that a tax on land values can not affect the price of products, that it must be paid by land-owners and cannot be shifted to consumers.

Means Higher Prices

This is no complicated problem. Anyone with ordinary reasoning powers must admit its truth. When liquor was lightly taxed you could buy a quart of it for a dollar. It is higher now on account of taxation. A tax on labor products means higher prices. Before Lethbridge and the other Alberta cities taxed land values high in 1912 the lots in these cities were very high in price. When taxation of land values was introduced it resulted in the owners considering the value (for selling purposes) so little that they gave title to the city or any one who would accept it. A tax on land values decreases land values (for selling purposes) but it makes no difference in use or production purposes.

Here then is a tax which has exactly the opposite effect of a tax on labor products. Now the question that we farmers must answer is: do we want high land values and high cost of living? If so tax improvements and personal property and wealth in every form and relieve land of taxation. If, however, we want low land values and low cost of living, then we must tax land values and take taxes off everything produced by labor.

What support to put this system into operation may we expect from the farmer? Not any, because he owns land and hopes to benefit by an increase in selling price.

Notwithstanding that he is penalized more than any other class on earth by our present system of taxation, he will cling to it till the last dog is hung. Though his interests are as a producer he hopes to be benefitted by a tax on production.

How about the laborers? They are too busy making minimum wage laws and limiting the hours of labor to ever consider that the country that has low land values is the country that always pays the best wages, whether labor is organized or not. They will vote to tax the capitalist so he will pay his share of running expenses in spite of the fact that it is impossible to levy a tax on capital which will not be shifted to consumers and increase living costs and eventually be paid by labor.

Example of Sydney

How about the business man in cities and towns? Many of them are so busy trying to keep their heads above water that they have no time to put into an inquiry of the matter of taxation. They, also, think it makes no difference where taxes are levied so long as the revenue is secured. If they were to be told that cities could be financed without penalizing capital in the way of taxes on improvements, license taxes, business taxes or rental taxes, they would consider it a huge joke in spite of the fact that Sydney, Australia, with a population of a million people, has derived all her revenue necessary for public purposes for the past twelve years by a tax on land values which leaves capital and business unhampered. The business men of Lethbridge will tell you that Calgary and Edmonton, etc., tax capital and business, and as they did not wish to take an unfair advantage of them and cut into their trade, they did likewise. These city Boards of Trade want improvements built and businesses established and just as soon as they are established persist in fining them for doing so.

If the business men of any of our towns or cities want to give their respective towns an advantage over other towns, the only way they can do so is to relieve business of the present burden of taxes and put the tax on all lots and city lands. This will not be done, as it would interfere with those who hold land for a rise in value. This class is a minority, but they need not feel or fear that we will disturb them or their privilege.

It takes time and thought and action to make the change and we would rather let things drift and damn the Government and kick on taxes than use our heads. We are getting just as good government as we deserve, and will not get any better so long as we continue to let the politicians and privileged classes dictate our taxation policy, the most important function that any Government performs.

Only Two Ways

Public revenue can be secured in two ways only; either by taxing land values or labor products. If we tax land values we take for public purposes the value which the public creates. If we tax labor products we take for public purposes a value which belongs to the individual. The effect of taxing land values is to decrease land values, the effect of taxing labor products is to increase the price to consumers. As farmers is it high land values we want or are our interests as producers the paramount question?

In conclusion, let me say that in addition to Sydney the Village of Milk River raised all her revenue by a tax on land values up to last year and was making fine progress. Last year, however, our democratic rights of determining our

method of taxation were ruthlessly taken away from us by a Government pledged to democratic principles and equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Yours very truly,

FRED PEASE,

Vice-President Energetic Local U.F.A.,
Milk River, Alberta.

SCHOOL BILL—GET TOGETHER

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In the April 1st issue of *The U.F.A.* Premier Brownlee is reported as expressing the hope that a meeting place between the position of those who desire to have things remain as at present, and the provisions of the School Bill, may be found. That sounds like an invitation to compromise—to get together without bitterness and see how much each side will yield in order to get the best possible deal for our children. The "Down-with-the-Bills" and the "On-with-the-Bills" may shout themselves hoarse and get us nowhere; but if they will, so to speak, put their feet under a table and see what possibilities lie between their extreme positions, they will likely find something they can agree upon.

Division of Powers

It is largely a question of division of powers or functions. At present the Local District has the duties of financing its school operation, of attending to fuel, repairs, new equipment, etc., and of employing a teacher. The Department provides the trained teachers; prescribes the nature of buildings, grounds, equipment, textbooks, reports, and meetings, sets the curriculum, conducts the examinations from VIII upwards, appoints and directs inspectors, and does numerous other desirable things.

Well, it now appears that our educational system is not all it should be. So the Department comes to its partner—the local board—and says: "You had better give up two of your three functions to a new authority."

"Well, what about you?" says the local board. "What are you going to contribute to this new authority?"

"Not a thing," says the Department; "I'm doing my part of the job quite efficiently, thank you."

No matter what the merits of the case may be, the local boards are going to resent such a one-sided proposition, with its implication of one-sided inefficiency. And all argument to the contrary will not alter this fact: that to remove important powers from the local district control is an undemocratic action, unless you can compensate by bringing other important powers nearer to them.

Avenue of Compromise

That should be the avenue of compromise. When "Down-with-the-Bill" and "On-with-the-Bill" have got their feet under the table, let them be prepared—

1. To reach an agreement as to the best size for the new division. (It is unthinkable that so important a matter should hinge on the desirability of employing a superintendent's stenographer!)

2. Each to surrender such powers to the Divisional Board as may be safely entrusted to it.

If the one party is to surrender financial control, let the other party surrender, say, the appointment of the supervisory officers. If the one party is to give up teacher-employment, let the other party give up its rule in every detail over the curriculum. If the one party is to give up fuelling, repair and maintenance, let

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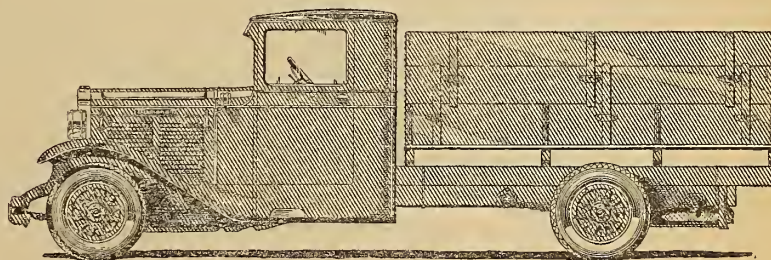
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the other party surrender dictation of examination policies.

Then let them sit back and take a look at the resultant body. From a division of (e.g.) forty school districts a board of five is elected, which proceeds to employ an expert superintendent. The six appoint the necessary teachers for the different types of room, and work out a policy that will get the best teacher-service per dollar expended. They adopt a standard curriculum with such additions, omissions and changes as the needs of that community require. They measure the schools' efficiency by examination, by systematic check on quality of work done through the year, or by what means they consider humane. They refuel the schools by contract, and buy equipment at wholesale prices.

Is that giving the divisional board too much responsibility? Then trim it a little, or give the Department regulatory powers through the grants. Can the Divisional Boards take more duties efficiently? Then unload the Department a little more.

I suggest to the "Down-with-the-Bills" that along this avenue of compromise they will find ample compensations for the loss of immediate financial freedom and teacher-domination. They will gain a real voice in deciding the nature and content of their children's education. They will gain the benefits of larger co-operation in buying good education. They will ultimately gain a voice in determining what calibre of men and women shall be entrusted with the training of their children. (At present they can only hire and fire one at a time in an indiscriminate, hit-and-miss fashion.)

I suggest to the "On-with-the-Bills" that along this avenue of compromise they can get all that makes the School Bill worthy of support—co-operative finance, intelligent allocation and remuneration of teachers, and thorough supervision.

A. J. H. POWELL,
(Rural Teacher)

President Alberta Teachers' Alliance.
Josephburg School,
Fort Saskatchewan.

THE RURAL SCHOOL QUESTION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Would you allow me space for the following suggestions on the rural school question?

It is evident that Alberta rural schools need some supervision and need to be kept up to a common standard. As it is now, one teacher may be slack and dilatory. The next may be ambitious, try to maintain good discipline and give the children homework while the first does not. The children, used to the methods of the former teacher, resent the methods of the latter and cause a lot of trouble.

In some school districts the trustees are at fault. The school is a dirty, ill-kept place. The trustees allow parties with a grievance to "brow-beat" the teacher because "my Tommy was not put in the 8th grade."

Now, Mr. Editor, here are my suggestions for improvement: Let the Department of Education provide each teacher with a record book. In it are entered details of each engagement in each school. At the end of the engagement the trustees should sign the book and state whether services rendered were satisfactory or otherwise. Each teacher would then have a complete record. The record book should be presented to the trustees along with the teacher's certificate when applying for a vacancy.

Travelling Supervisors

To obtain standard performance in all rural schools the Department of Education should appoint travelling supervisors. A supervisor should visit one school each day and should visit each school three times each year. Each supervisor would thus have about 60 to 70 schools on his circuit. His duties would be to examine the progress of the pupils in each grade, to see that the teacher was teaching a curriculum standard to all rural schools, to see that the trustees were fulfilling their duties and to act as umpire between the teacher and the ratepayer or trustee with a grievance. It would also

be the duty of the supervisor to sign the teacher's record book at the termination of an engagement, stating his opinion of the conduct of the teacher, and the school and so protect the teacher against spite or harmful local prejudice. After visiting a school the supervisor would make out a report of his visit, get the chairman of trustees to put his signature on it and forward the report to the Department of Education. The Department would then have a record of the progress of education throughout the Province right at its finger tips.

Grades 9, 10 and 11 should be taught in every rural school. As education goes now-a-days only very moderate qualifications are needed to teach these grades. Pupils should pass these grades in the rural schools before going to the city higher schools. This should relieve the congestion in the city high schools of which the Minister of Education complains; because many country people would be content if their children were efficiently taught these higher grades.

I see no reason why the rural school teacher should not mark the annual grade examination papers in the higher grades. The marked papers should then be scrutinized and approved by the supervisor. The teacher and the failures would then know wherein the failures failed and the pupil could learn from his mistakes. Whereas now, no one knows anything.

The salary and expenses of the supervisor should be paid by the Department of Education; the teacher to be paid as now by the trustees; the local taxation to be left as it is now. Better qualified teachers may require increased salaries and more and better equipment for teaching the higher grades would necessitate some increase of taxation.

Would Increase Efficiency

By the adoption of the foregoing means I believe that the efficiency of the present school system can be vastly increased at a small increase of taxation. Neither does one school district suffer injustice to benefit another district less progressive,

The Railroad Comes at Last

By W. D. ALBRIGHT

It comes! The steel-railed highway comes!

Each day brings on the engine's belching steam;
The hammers clanging as on iron drums;
The bridgers spanning here and there a stream:
The work-train crawling on the track fresh laid;
The ballast crew that follows, down the line;
The teamsters stringing ties along the grade,
Where keening air intoxicates like wine.
In teeth of winter blast,
The railroad comes at last!

How much it means no one can know but those

Who, twenty years ago, have trod the trails
In stinging winter cold, where North wind blows,
While runners screeched on frost that gripped like rails,
And oxen humped their backs and dragged their stride,
And shiv'ring drivers, roused from early bed,
Trudged after sleighs and wished themselves inside
The steaming hut of "stopping place" ahead.

How much it means they only too well know

Who've teamed their grain to steel-head points, adown
Through fifty miles of wind-swept tracks of snow;
Hauled loads of squealing swine to distant town;
Or travelled far to catch the early train;
Or sent their children off to city school;
Or seen a mother travail in her pain,
Remote from doctor, nurse or hospital.

How much it means few know so well as they

Who, plying Parliament and Capital,
Have labored year by year and day by day
To 'fuse the faith of those who risked their all
To prove a virgin land. What slow response, alack,
To recognize a demonstrated fact!
How many years of waiting for the track!
How slow to implement the implied pact,
With settler, foll'wing up surveyor's lap,
And rolling back the agricultural map!

Hope chilled to doubt, and thousands drifted out,

Persuaded that, within their span of life,
Poor prospect boded for a changed lookout;
Scant action came of promises so rife.
The while we canvassed immigrants abroad,
Our life-blood trickled to a neighbor's land.
Our right hand rested while our left employed
In towing settlers with a rope of sand.

It comes at last! The Ir'n Horse puffs his way

Through rolling park and open prairie land
To new-born towns, presaging brighter day.
Tall elevators rise on every hand;
Stores, churches, schools upspring in glad array;
Black belts of breaking mark the settlers' zeal;
Good homes attest the people plan to stay.
The day is won; development is real.
Hope's Harbinger wings up the right-of-way.

as under the proposed new School Act. The system we have now is quite good, the only trouble is that we have not been getting the best out of it. It is not more government we want but better government. "Whate'er is best administered is best!"

G. L. PRITCHARD.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

COURSE FOR PRIZE WINNERS

A week's short course for the winners of scholarships at the various fairs in the district will be held at the Claresholm School of Agriculture, July 13th to 20th. Some 45 boys and girls are expected to be in attendance.

TO HOLD ALBERTA SITTINGS

The Royal Saskatchewan Grain Inquiry Commission which has been holding sessions in that Province and at the Pacific Coast, will sit at a number of points in Alberta during the next month. Evidence will be taken by the commission at Edmonton, May 20th to 24th; Camrose, May 27th and 28th; Stettler, May 29th and 30th; Calgary, June 3rd to 7th; Claresholm, June 10th and 11th; Lethbridge, June 12th and 13th and Medicine Hat, June 14th.

Freight on Export Wheat Reduced 2 Cents a Bushel

The Board of Railway Commissioners have announced a reduction of two cents a bushel in rates on bulk export wheat from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal or Quebec. The new rate, which became effective on May 13th, is 6.6 cents a bushel as compared with the old rate of 8.6 cents. There is no reduction as yet on wheat flour rates.

This change was made following the fixing of lower freight rates on wheat in the United States by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rate from Buffalo to New York is 7.1 cents.

No announcement has been made of a reduction in steamship freight rates; the present rate from Port Colbourne to Montreal is 5½ cents per bushel.

No Cadet Training in Lethbridge Schools

Cadet training in the Lethbridge public schools was abolished by the Lethbridge School Board recently, by a vote of three to one, the fifth member not voting. The majority of the members held the view that while sixty per cent of the training was along physical lines, the rest was militaristic in character and opposed to the modern tendency to abandon war. Trustee Virtue expressed the opinion that the cadets were practically a part of the military department. Dr. Lovering, mover of the resolution, was reported in the press as advocating the measure on his return from the conference of the National Council of Education held at Vancouver last month, as a result of the proceedings of that body.

In 1925 the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Conventions passed a resolution asking that cadet training be replaced by a system of physical education, and this action was followed in 1926 by a Convention resolution asking the Minister of Education to ascertain the cost of physical education to be administered by the Department of Education.

Disregarded Civil Service Commission

Motions Condemning Patronage Evil in P.O. Department Defeated

Following a discussion in the House of Commons of several days' duration, regarding dismissals and appointments of postmasters, an amendment to the motion that the House go into supply was moved by Hon. H. H. Stevens (Conservative) on April 23rd expressing the opinion that "the Postmaster General has acted in a most arbitrary manner and in utter disregard of the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service Act."

This amendment was supported by the following Alberta members: Coote, Gardiner, Garland, Irvine, Kellner, Kennedy, Lucas, Luchkovich, Speakman, Spencer; R. B. Bennett was paired for the amendment. Those voting against were: Adshhead, Blatchford, Gershaw, Jelliff and Chas. Stewart.

During succeeding days many members brought forward evidence showing that recommendations of the Civil Service Commission had been disregarded in making appointments in this Department. On May 1st, another amendment was moved, by H. A. Stewart (Conservative) stating that "it is apparent that the administration of that Department has been characterized by inefficiency, disregard of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, the Post Office Act and other statutory authority, and merits the disapproval of this House."

The Alberta members voted as on the previous occasion except that Messrs. Coote and Blatchford were not present.

Late Livestock News

HARDISTY TO HAYTER

A meeting was held at Metiskow on April 27th. H. N. Stearns attended. The meeting unanimously decided to reorganize the Ribstone Association.

Another meeting of the Provisional Directors will be held at Czar, June 1st, to arrange for signing the new contract, and getting the association in working order.

MAZEPPA BOARD MEETS

The Directors of the Mazeppa Association met at Willingdon on May 1st. H. N. Stearns, and W. D. Tym, manager of the Birch Lake Association attended. The Board decided to start shipping during May. Geo. Mahalchun is chairman of the Board, and Feo. Syrotuck has been appointed manager.

"INTELLIGENT WOMAN'S GUIDE"

Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide," to which reference has been made by Mrs. Spencer in letters appearing in the U.F.W.A. pages of this paper, has recently been issued in a cheap edition by Messrs. Constable, publishers, London, England. The price is 5 shillings (\$1.25).

My Bonnie lies under the ocean,

A typical Scotty was he.

The silly auld loon had dropped a

half croon,

Oh! bring back my Bonnie to me.

CAMERON FRASER.

Lacombe, Alberta.

Unused Transportation

When we appraise a car, in the first place, the cost of repair work necessary to put the car in shape is deducted from the price the car will re-sell at. This resale price, less repairing, less thirty dollars allowed for overhead and sales expense was the price originally allowed.

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1927 Sedans.....	625.00
1929 Coach (never run) for sale at a good discount.	

ESSEX Cars at Snap Prices

1927 Coupe.....	\$575.00
1928 Coaches.....	750.00
1928 Sedan (late model with trunk).....	825.00

MISCELLANEOUS

1928 Marmon 68 Sedan, practically new.....	1375.00
1927 Chrysler Coupe.....	675.00
1927 Pontiac 4 door Sedan....	790.00
1926 Nash Sedan.....	700.00
Dodge Touring.....	50.00
1926 Star Coach.....	490.00

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PATTERN DEPARTMENT

"The U.F.A."

Calgary

U.F.A. VETERAN'S SECTION

(Continued from page 6)

they mostly want unoccupied farms settled to bring returns and taxes.

In many cases it turns out bad, through nobody's fault. The S.S.B. was more a real estate business than anything else. They have too much power.

Some returned men, who settled on open land where they could crop from a hundred to two hundred acres, had a good chance to pay back the loan, but the biggest part, settled on bush land with 20 to 50 acres broken, had not one chance in a hundred to live and pay, considering the slow, hard and costly work to clear the brush.

Caused Discouragement

They got discouraged by the constant visits of the supervisor claiming money, and left. Then they were classed poor or bad farmers and it was good politics to get rid of them, to put new settlers on their places.

If I have been able to pay on my farm till now and meet the annuities, it is because I had the chance to lease some neighbor's land, for my own farm will never pay for itself.

I had a neighbor soldier settler, a good farmer, but in bad health, suffering from war disabilities. He liked his farm and wanted to keep it, but as he needed hired help, he got the permit to leave for a year. He has a good job and I think was saving some money. So I leased his farm myself.

The crop was poor because of drought, so the S.S.B. share did not meet the payment due; they wanted him to pay a certain sum every month on his salary. Naturally he refused, so they took his half section away from him, after that poor fellow put two years hard work on the farm and put all his savings, \$800, to improve the place.

At the auction sale I bought myself three good horses, a new kitchen stove and some other stuff for \$100. He paid at least \$400 for them.

A year after the S.S.B. put a new settler on the place, but that man was hard to deal with and wanted everything for nothing, though the supervisor, a real good man, had been full of attention for the whole family. He had bedding, table, chairs, stove, ready at the station for them. He took them home in his car and I hauled the furniture and grub for them the same day. The next day he got a good fresh cow and a dozen of laying hens.

He got the half section with 35 acres of summer fallow, good house, good barn and stable, new chicken house, all for \$2600—about half of the price my friend had to pay for it. He got also some good horses from another soldier settler who left his farm, a mare and some implements pretty near for nothing.

I think that is very unjust and unfair; why not give the chance to the soldier settler to stay? But no, there is a big loss on the bargain and the taxpayers of the country will have to pay for it.

Empire Settlers

I suppose it is plenty sure that the new Empire settlers have much more favors than the Canadian returned men. But some men are never satisfied.

For myself, I have no complaint against the S.S.B. I got 6 or 7 supervisors, all very good to me—they do not bother me as long as I pay.

I applied for revaluation, for I paid \$2800 for a quarter section full of wild oats (I did not know), a dilapidated house, no barn, no water, but one granary and 65 acres broken—but the first seeding showed me there was only 45. So it

took me five years to pull the brush off, mostly by hand, to get my 65 acres.

The supervisor stepped out every pile of brush, slough, broken land, took a sample of soil on my place, and told me I should have a good cut off on the price.

But unfortunately, the next day another man came along. He was a government surveyor. He had a good look at the place, took a photo of the house and told me I had a nice place. So I told him I made it nice. I repaired the house, putting every year, bit by bit, new floors, new windows, new doors, adding a lean-to for a kitchen and a verandah. So I got another man a couple of months after, who started to say he had very sad news for me. My application was refused—I did not pay too much for my land. You see, I did meet my payments too well, the land was good, since I could pay. He told me I might go to the court of appeal, but I said, "No, I accept your decision," and signed it.

Want No Favors

I do not want any favors. I am not a beggar. I only want justice—but it is pretty hard to find. So I won't risk anything more. I do not want to spend money on lawyers for nothing. It will be the fight of the fly against the spider.

I do not brag about being in the war. I would go again for the same cause, if I was not disabled, but I will never listen any more to the nice promises and will never trust government officials, if I live to 100 years.

I only blame myself not to have settled on good railway land. I would pay one per cent more interest, but they are more human and do not bother the settlers.

I am afraid some of the new settlers will be very disappointed. They start to grumble. More farmers mean more wheat, cheaper prices, and what if a couple of lean years come again? More abandoned farms and more people to feed in the cities during the winter. They can not jump the border and go to the States any more. They will have to stay here.

I think the Mother Country will do much better to send some capital first to help to develop the natural resources of Canada. No country can go along entirely on farming. Industry must follow.

The majority of people in Canada think the Government did well for its returned men, but they do not know the truth about the soldier settlers, and they sure need some good and just lawyers to help them on the court of appeal.

ANOTHER RETURNED MAN.

IMPERIAL SOLDIER WRITES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I want to add my plea to that of Soldier Settler in asking our U.F.A. organization to take up the whole question of the soldier settler and the Empire settler, who in many cases is being settled on land on which it is practically impossible to make a living—even if he had nothing to pay for it and no interest.

As the scheme works now, any money you make over and above living expenses goes in interest and repayment of your farm, so that you cannot create any further capital to drain or clear or break up further land; you are practically a serf working for the Government and incidentally helping to contribute in a large way to the 70 million dollars surplus collected by the Dominion Government this year in their budget. Is that a fair

way to treat men who have made these surpluses possible?

Suppose the war had been lost, what then? However, I see little use in grouching unless one can try and remedy it, and I put these suggestions forward to that end:

A Few Suggestions

Firstly, I suggest that no interest be charged or collected for 10 years, thereby giving the settler a chance to improve his holding, increase his stock and equipment and therefore be in a better shape to resume his payments. In fact, I think the country would go ahead much quicker if no interest were charged as all that money would be circulated in business and the loss to the Dominion Government would be largely made up in larger income tax receipts and the gentlemen who created the war and won it by our help would be the rightful people to pay for it.

Secondly, I would suggest that all U.F.A. Soldier settlers and Empire settlers create a distinctive section of their own in the U.F.A. dealing only with matters in relation to their dealings with the Dominion Government.

Thirdly, I would ask the Directors of the U.F.A. to publish the total amounts advanced by the Dominion Government for land purchase, the interest payable thereon yearly, in *The U.F.A.*, and appoint one of the Federal members to organise this section of U.F.A. Soldier Settlers, so that we can get together and discuss this problem and try to get the public behind us.

Co-operation only can effect anything for us, as one unit we are hopeless and helpless, but if we could get a start in formulating our grievances, we may get some relief. We have votes and tongues. There will be an election before very long. Let us get together and make our weight felt. Every returned man should support us.

AN IMPERIAL SOLDIER SETTLER.
Belvedere, Alta.

First Crop Report of Season States Wheat Acreage Is Increased

Ten Per Cent Increase Anticipated—
Report Surveys Conditions at Opening of Season

(By Department of Agriculture)

EDMONTON, May 11.—Approximately seventy-five per cent of the wheat crop in the Province has been seeded and steady progress is being made with the seeding of coarse grains, according to telegraphic reports received on May 10th by the Department of Agriculture. A peculiar situation exists, as in the part of the Province where moisture has been most abundant, spring work has in consequence been retarded to the greatest extent. A number of central and northern sections report that wheat seeding has been completed, while as a result of intermittent rains and falls of snow over the southern part of the Province, not more than thirty or forty per cent of the wheat has been sown in some localities.

Moisture conditions are reported to be generally satisfactory, particularly in the south where the effects of the open fall and the light snowfall of the past winter have been largely offset by the recent precipitation. In some northern districts winds have been more than usually prevalent, and while the soil moisture is

sufficient to promote germination, further rains will be required at an early date if rapid growth is to be expected.

Increased Acreage

An increase of from five to ten per cent in the wheat acreage of the Province is anticipated, as compared with last year. This gain will be especially noticeable in central and northern sections, where a large amount of new land was cleared and broken in 1928 in readiness for the present year's crop. Very little difference is expected in the acreage seeded to coarse grains, except in areas where seeding of wheat has been unduly delayed.

Good stands of fall wheat and rye are reported, as these crops have come through with a negligible amount of winter killing. In a number of districts an increased acreage will be seeded to sweet clover and other forage and fodder crops.

Wheat seeding has been practically completed in the Peace River country and moisture conditions are satisfactory at the present time, although additional rains will be needed shortly to support the present excellent prospects. In this section of the Province, a very marked increase is noted in the acreage being seeded this season.

Owing to the abundance of feed available during the past winter, livestock generally has come through in good condition, and pastures are already showing good growth.

WEED SUPERVISORS NAMED

In line with the policy of the Alberta Government to promote the eradication and control of noxious weeds, twenty field supervisors will be stationed at various points throughout the Province, it is announced by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture. These men will act in conjunction with municipal councils and local weed inspectors in an intensive educational campaign directed against the further spread of noxious weeds. While they will be vested with authority to enforce the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act, an attempt will be made in every case to secure the desired results through education and co-operation with the farmers in the districts in which they are stationed. Of the twenty men required for this important work, seventeen have already been appointed, as follows:

Berwyn, R. E. English; Grande Prairie, W. E. Tatton; Evansburg, Gordon Short; Edmonton, Frank Stevens; Wainwright, J. R. Ford; Camrose, T. H. Taylor; Leduc, B. J. Whitney; Red Deer, Donald Cameron, Jr.; Stettler, Ken Walker; Calgary, W. G. Lawrie; Gleichen, S. J. Ewing; Jenner, W. J. Jacobs; Smoky Lake, J. F. Foster; Lethbridge, Geo. A. Ingram; Claresholm, L. E. Kindt; Warner, J. P. Lawrie; Raymond, W. G. Smith.

In addition to the above mentioned field supervisors, some twenty inspectors have been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to carry on this work in local improvement districts throughout the Province.

EMPTYING A NUTSHELL

"I have only a minute to spare."

"Good—tell me all you know."—
Pointer.

Don't forget to send in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund.

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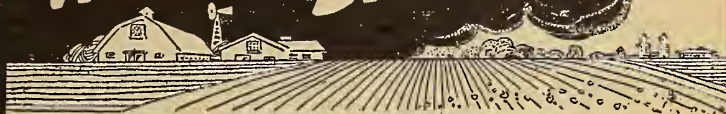
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NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

Property Acquired for Plant in Calgary

Calgary Milk Producers to Build at Once on Property Acquired Jointly With S. A. Dairy Pool

The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool and the Calgary Milk Producers' Association have purchased jointly property on the north west corner of Tenth Avenue and Sixth St. West, Calgary, upon which to erect plant to meet their joint requirements. Upon their portion of the property the Calgary Milk Producers will erect immediately a modern milk distributing plant, in which the total investment will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000. It is expected that the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool will build on their section of the property in the near future.

The property is 150 by 125 feet, and is already provided with trackage.

The building and equipment will be financed in part under the provisions of the Co-operative Associations Guarantee Act, by the Alberta Government, as was done in the case of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool.

The Truth Regarding the Dairy Pool

This is the time of the year when competition for cream becomes most severe. Every possible means will no doubt be used to divert cream from Pool creameries.

Already rumors have come to our attention that certain non-Pool creameries are claiming to be Pool units and are receiving cream on that basis. Others, realizing the tremendous success of the co-operative movement, are placing their creameries on a so-called co-operative basis. In some cases we are told that stock is being sold to farmers in order to tie them up so they will not be influenced to ship to the Pool.

Every Member a Field Man

Now it is one of the members' chief responsibilities to act as a field man in his own particular community and to see that his neighbors know the truth regarding the Alberta Dairy Pool.

Many farmers have written in asking for their dividend on last year's business, stating that their neighbors had received theirs but for some reason they had been missed. In every case it has been found that those who received a dividend were members of the Northern, Central or Southern Dairy Pools, while those who had been missed were shipping to a creamery which professed to be handling

Pool cream but which in reality had no connection with the Alberta Dairy Pool.

Only Pool Creameries

Again, let us impress on the mind of every reader of *The U.F.A.* that the Alberta Dairy Pool only operates at Edmonton, Alix and Calgary. No matter how far you may live from these points you get the same price as any other member because the Pool pays the express. This is the essence of true co-operation.

These three Pool creameries are now the largest three creameries in the Province and their records during the past year have proven once and for all that dairy farmers can own and operate their own creameries on a basis which brings to the producer a larger return for his labor than any other system. These creameries earned dividends over and above the regular market price of cream of from three to three and one half cents per pound butterfat.

How to Label Can

If you are a cream producer and believe in co-operation, label your next can, "Alberta Dairy Pool" Edmonton, Alix or Calgary. You can not afford to go to all the trouble of producing high quality cream for someone else to make a profit on. Manufacture and market your own butter in your own brands and you will receive as your reward the largest possible share of the consumer's dollar. This opportunity is yours through shipping to the Alberta Dairy Pool.

Produce Special Grade Cream

Owing to the improved methods of management in creameries, and the keen competition which has consequently followed, second-grade butter is becoming less and less saleable. The result is that farmers who supply second-grade cream will find their returns growing smaller and smaller, for creameries will accept inferior cream only at a price much below that given for special grade.

It therefore becomes imperative for the farmer to supply only the best, and he must leave no stone unturned in order to achieve this result.

Milk when drawn from a healthy udder is always "special," and cream obtained therefrom should be of similar quality. If it is not, and is below "special" grade, it is due to contamination over which the farmer has control.

What Careless Handling Means

Bacteria, or germs, are freely distributed in nature, and readily gain access to milk carelessly handled and find there a medium adapted to their development. The growth of these organisms is so rapid that at body temperature they double themselves every twenty minutes, so that within 24 hours one germ may develop into millions. The propagation of bacteria in cream, however, can be checked, and the simplest way to do this is to cool the cream as it leaves the separator. The lower the temperature attained at this stage, the smaller is germ development.

Providing there are no off flavors present, there is no reason why every farmer shouldn't produce "special" grade cream.

The secret of producing sweet cream lies chiefly in the method of cooling the cream immediately after it is separated. Many producers make the mistake of mixing newly separated cream with that which is in the can and ready for shipment. Every batch of cream should be thoroughly cooled before mixing. This should be done immediately after separation. Cream that is properly cooled and mixed will keep sweet for several days. There are several simple devices for taking care of cream in the summer months. Such an arrangement can be made even on farms which are equipped with only a hand pump. The main factors in producing "special" grade cream are:

- 1.—Cool the cream before mixing.
- 2.—Mix it thoroughly after it is cooled.
3. Keep it cool until it is shipped.

FIRST MUSKRAT SHIPMENT

The first shipment of Alberta muskrats to be forwarded to England has arrived in good condition and the muskrats have been on exhibition in London. The shipment, consisting of ten live muskrats, was forwarded by the Alberta Trappers and Muskrat Breeders' Association, on an order from a fur-farming concern operating in England on an extensive scale. Following the successful outcome of the experiment, a large order has been placed with the association and the second shipment is scheduled to go forward immediately.

To Complete Program of Co-op. Institute

Meeting of Executive Committee to be Held in Edmonton Next Week

To revise finally the program for the forthcoming meetings of the Alberta Co-operative Institutes, the program committee in charge will meet in Edmonton on May 20th. The committee consists of the program committee of the central executive of the institute, and one member of each of the committees at the three points—Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion—at which the Institutes will meet. Following the meeting next week it is anticipated that the program will be ready for announcement.

The executive committee reports that the Boards of Trade and Mayors of the various towns whose assistance can contribute much to the success of the Institute meetings have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation. Everywhere there has been revealed a strong desire to help, and citizens have come forward offering their services.

Intending applicants for the courses are reminded that this year all applications must be made to the registrars at the respective points, as indicated in the advertisement on page 27.

Have you sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

LUMBER—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS.—QUALITY, SIZE, WE ship "ALLOW INSPECTION." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

LUMBER—SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT. We have millions of feet dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special prices. Sixteen years honest dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd., 227 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royak Bank.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE.—CORKLIN & Marchink, Wardner, B.C.

FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD.—WRITE FOR DE- livered prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

REMNANTS

1 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75c; 4 lbs., \$2. 1 lb. Gingham Remnants, 90c; 3 lbs., \$2. 2 lbs. Velvet, Cretonne or Silk pieces, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SWINE

BACON YORKSHIRES, FARROWED MARCH 12, \$10.00 with papers, at eight weeks. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MARCH LITTERS. Also service boars. Rymer, Foisy, Alta.

"SUNNYSIDE" HAMPSHIRE PIGS PAY.—NOW booking orders registered weanlings, born Feb. 25th. Either sex, \$12. Papers free. Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

SELLING—REGISTERED HIGH CLASS DUCOC Jersey weanlings. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 65 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, 111 8th Ave. W., Calgary. M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRIS- ters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Bldg. Calgary.

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"The U.F.A.", Lougheed Bldg.,
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SEED AND FEED

TIMOTHY SEED, 1927 CROP, 92 PER CENT. germination. Control Sample Certificate 67-6272, Gr. 3. Free noxious weeds. 8 cents pound, bags included. L. J. Auten, Ponoka, Alta.

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRIES, SUNBEAM, CUTHBERT, HER- bert, \$4.50 per hundred; \$35.00 per thousand, delivered. C. L. DeCoursey, Rimbey, Alberta.

GARDEN PLANTS.—DR. BURRILL AND MARVEL Strawberry plants, 100—\$1.25. Progressive Everbearing, 12—\$1; 100—\$6.00. Victoria Rhubarb, year old, 12—\$1.00. Washington Asparagus, year old, 30—\$1.00; two years old, 15—\$1.00. Danish Baldhead and Copenhagen Market Cabbage plants, 100—\$1.00. Snowball Cauliflower, 50—\$1.00. Golden Self-blanching Celery, 150—\$1.00. Earliana Tomatoes, 25—\$1.00. Giant Mixed Pansies, one year old, ready to bloom, 15—\$1.00. All postpaid and Guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Aspen Glen Farm, E. S. Stanley, Prop., Faust, Alberta.

POULTRY

LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER setting of 15, postpaid. Noel Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS.—FLOCK headed by Thompson's "Imperial Ringlets." world's champions. Get a few settings for next year's roosters. \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. J. H. Davison, Claresholm, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY stock, \$1.50—15 \$7.00—100. Mrs. Fred Sedgewick, Killam, Alberta.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 9 FOR \$3.60.— Mrs. C. Serviss, Bulwark, Alta.

BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS.—S.C. RHODE Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April and May hatch chix, \$30.00 per hundred. For June, \$25.00 per hundred. Hatching Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT banded stock 75 cents each. After May 15, 50 cents. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

BABY CHICKS.—CANADA'S BRED-TO-LAY, 100 per cent alive. Leghorns, \$17; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$18; Rhode Island Reds, Minorcas, \$19; White Rocks, Wyandottes, \$20, per hundred. 12 month Poultry Course Free. Chicks from Pen Matings, 25c each. Immediate delivery. Ful-o-Pep Chick Starter, 10 lbs. Biologically Tested Guaranteed Analysis Free. Incubators, Brooders. Free Catalogue. Alex Taylor's Hatchery, 362 Furby Street, Winnipeg.

BURNSIDE POULTRY FARM HAMMOND, B.C. S.C.W. Leghorns and Light Sussex Hatching Eggs, day old chicks, 6 to 12 week old pullets, for May and June delivery. Exceptionally good reports from chicks shipped this season. Special prices on Leghorn chicks from May 10th to May 15th, \$15 per 100 and \$140 per 1000. May 15th to June 5th, \$14 per 100, \$130 per 1000. \$10 per 100 after June 5th. Prices on Sussex chicks to May 20th, \$25 per 100. After May 20th, \$20 per 100. Write for illustrated catalogue.

THE WESTERN EGGS FARM.—WHITE WYAN- dotte baby chicks, booking orders for May and June. Am booked up for April. Solly's strain direct for 12 years. Chas. O. Dawson, Ardenode Alta. Phone R808, Strathmore.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15.—MRS. Annie Thompson, Vilna, Alberta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED BABY CHICKS May and June. Range and pen eggs, headed by very fine cockerels. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM BIRDS WHICH laid throughout severe cold weather, \$1.25 setting. George Kennedy, Hardisty, Alta.

S. C. WHITE AND S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, cockerels, booking orders for baby chicks, hatching eggs, mating list. Wetherall, 3628 13A St. West, Calgary.

HEALTH

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY.— Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage. Nervous Diseases, Piles Specialty.

HELP WANTED

SELL MADE-TO-MEASURE SHIRTS TO BIG MEN, small men and all men who are hard to fit. Wonderful sideline for clothing salesmen. Easy to earn \$25 weekly additional profit. Big selection, beautiful samples free. Write Stetson Shirt Company, Dept. X, Sommer Bldg., Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS! LET US START YOU in the Clothing Business! If you are honest and ambitious, you will receive, absolutely FREE everything you require to start making \$4 to \$7 daily commissions. Apply now before your territory is gone. Wilson-Bradshaw, Box 1015, Dept. W-7, Montreal, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMON- ton, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

FARM FINANCING

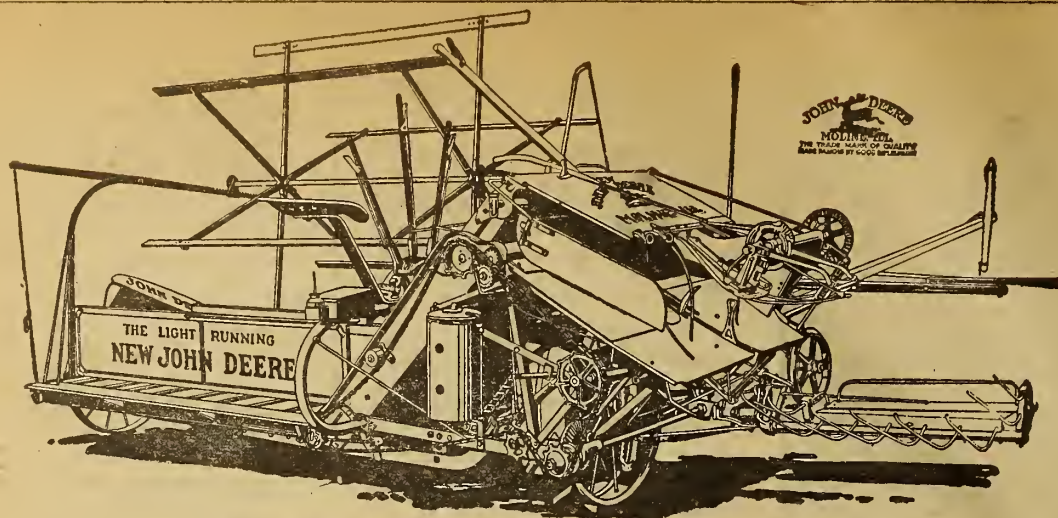
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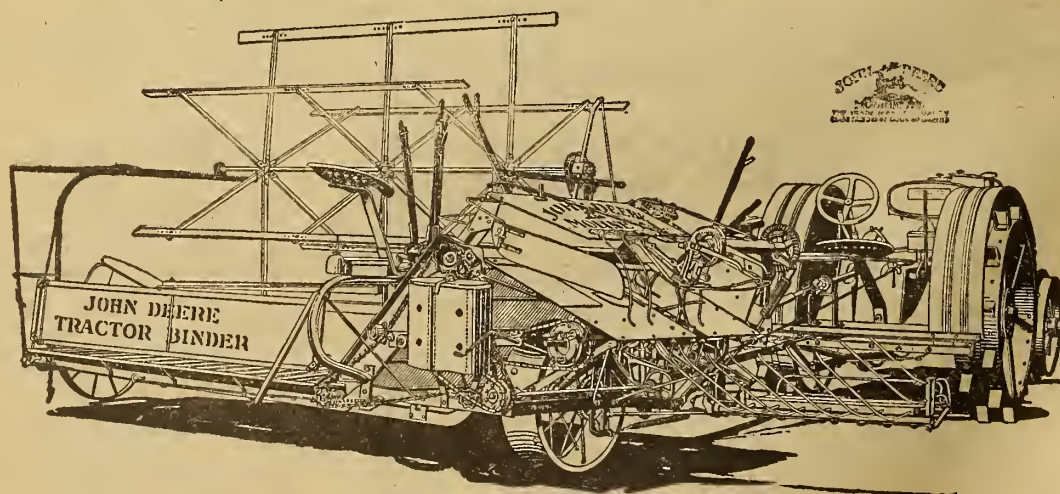
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